

7.

A
COMPLETE INTRODUCTION
TO THE
KNOWLEDGE
OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE;
OR, A
TRANSLATION FROM ADELUNG: *He*
ARRANGED AND ADAPTED TO THE ENGLISH LEARNER.

IN FOUR PARTS:

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| I. The Inflections of Words with Exercises and Examinations upon them. | | III. The Formation of Words. |
| II. The Syntax with Exercises in English to translate into German. | \|\| | IV. The Syntax with Exercises in German to translate into English. |

To which is affixed,
A DICTIONARY.

By GEORGE CRABB,
AUTHOR OF A FRENCH GRAMMAR, AND GERMAN DIALOGUES,

A New Edition, corrected and revised.

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PREFACE.

THE Author feels himself particularly happy to have an opportunity of offering this Work in a more correct and improved state than that in which the former Editions have appeared. It has undergone many considerable changes in its arrangement, and the selection of its materials: to the first part exercises and examinations are added on the nouns, adjectives, &c. which have not before been given: the plan of the second part, which was so much approved of, remains unaltered: the third part treats of the formation of words which have not been yet considered; and the fourth contains the German rules, in side notes, elucidated by many examples: to all which is added, a Dictio-

nary, to aid the learner in translating the German. This was considered of more immediate importance than the exercises on words given in the former Editions. The materials of the first, third, and fourth parts, are principally translated or taken from Adelung.

THE GERMAN ALPHABET.

Figures.	Names.	Value.
A a	ah,	A a <i>as in</i> ab, Abel, aber.
B b	bay,	B b bald.
C c	tsay,	C c before e, i, y, ä, and ö, <i>as</i> Cent- ner, ka in general, <i>as in</i> English, like- wise, k before k, <i>as</i> Hacken,
D d	day,	D d <i>as in</i> Dank.
E e	a,	E e Ehre.
F f	eff,	F f Fall.
G g	ghay,	G g hard before a, e, o, u, r, l, n, ö/ ü, and in the middle of Compound Words, <i>as</i> gegeben, Gabe, but in the middle and at the end of words it is guttural.
H h	hah,	H h <i>as in</i> Huld.
I i	ee,	I i ihr, immer.
J j	jod,	J j Jahr, Jagd.
K k	kah,	K k Kirsche.
L l	ell,	L l Lust.
M m	em,	M m Morgen.
N n	en,	N n Name.
O o	oh,	O o Obr.
P p	pay,	P p Mage.
Q q	koo,	Q q Quelle.
R r	err,	R r Rede.
S s	ess,	S s before Vowels <i>as in</i> English, but before the Consonants p, and t, at the beginning of words, like sch, <i>as</i> Strahl, Spiel.

Figures.	Names.	Value.		
T t	tay,	T t	as in	Tag.
U u	oo,	U u	.....	Uhr.
V v	fou,	V v	.....	von, Volk.
W w	vay,	W w	.....	Weibe.
X x	iks,	X x	.....	Xantippe.
Y y	ipsilon,	Y y	.....	Wof, sehn.
Z z	tset,	Z z	.....	Zahn, Zimmer.

The guttural Letters *ch*, and *g*, the former of which is pronounced much harder than the latter, cannot be explained by any sounds in the English Language.

The Vowels are:

a, *a*; *e*, *e*; *i*, *ee*; *o*, *o*; *u*, *oo*; *y*, *ee*.

The Diphthongs are:

<i>ä</i>	<i>ae</i> , pronounced as	<i>a</i> ,	<i>ale</i> .
<i>ö</i>	<i>oe</i>,	.....	not like any sound in English, but <i>œu</i> , in the French, <i>cœur</i> as <i>hören</i> .
<i>ü</i>	<i>ui</i>,	.....	<i>ee</i> , <i>übel</i> .
<i>au</i>	<i>au</i>,	.....	<i>ow</i> , <i>Bau</i> .
<i>uy</i>	<i>uy</i>,	.....	<i>ooy</i> , <i>pfuy</i> .
<i>ai</i>	<i>ai</i> , <i>ay</i>,	.....	<i>aye</i> , <i>Kaiser</i> .
<i>ei</i> , <i>ey</i> , <i>eu</i>	<i>ei</i> , <i>ey</i> , <i>eu</i> ,	<i>i</i> ,	<i>eilen</i> , <i>bey</i> , <i>Feuer</i> .

The Triphthongs are:

äu *aeu*, pronounced as *i*, as *Mäuse*.

The double Consonants are:

ch, *ch*; *sch*, *sch*; *ck*, *ck*; *ff*, *ff*; *ff*, *ff*; *st*, *st*; *tz*, *tz*.

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

PART I.

THE Grammar has nine parts of speech, five of which are declinable, and four indeclinable.

The declinable are,

The indeclinable are,

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Article, Geschlechtswort. | 6. Adverb, Nebenwort. |
| 2. Noun, Nennwort. | 7. Preposition, Vornwort. |
| 3. Adjective, Beywort. | 8. Conjunction, Bindwort. |
| 4. Pronoun, Fürwort. | 9. Interjection, Zwischenwort. |
| 5. Verb, Zeitwort. | |

SECT. I.

Article, Geschlechtswort.

The articles are two, *ein, a*; and *der, the*.

Ein, a, is thus declined:

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ein.	eine.	ein, a.
Gen.	eines.	einer.	eines, of a.
Dat.	einem.	einer.	einem, to a.
Acc.	einen.	eine.	ein, a.

Ein, has no plural.

GRAMMAR.

Der, the, is thus declined :

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural for all genders.</i>
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	
Nom.	der.	die.	das, the.	die, the.
Gen.	des.	der.	des, of the.	der, of the.
Dat.	dem.	der.	dem, to the.	den, to the.
Acc.	den.	die.	das, the.	die, the.

SECT. II.

Noun, Nennwort.

§ 1. DECLENSIONS.

The changes of termination in the German nouns are all comprehended within eight rules, called declensions *.

I. DECLENSION.

The first declension is formed by adding an s to the genitive case singular, and an n to the dative plural.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. Dat. and Acc.	Him: N. G. and A. Himmel, heaven.	Himmel, heavens.
Gen.	Himmels, of heaven.	D. Himmeln, to heavens.

* Mr. Bachmair, and a modern Grammarian after him, has asserted that there is but one declension; from whence it might naturally be concluded that he had reduced the terminations to one rule (the word declension signifying a rule for the endings of Nouns.) Instead of which we find his Grammar to contain the same number of classes as this, with this difference only, that they are given under the form of rules, observations, and exceptions. As the objects of attention are not diminished by this method of arrangement, it appeared to me more easy for the memory to retain eight distinct rules, than five rules and three exceptions; for which reason I have preferred Mr. Adelung's plan, which I have slightly altered in the arrangement, by making each declension to flow from the preceding.

This class ends in *el*, *en*, *er*, (*ein*, and in *e*, of those neuters which begin with *be*, or *ge*) and are all of the masculine or neuter gender, except two, *die Mutter*, the mother; and *die Tochter*, the daughter.

Those nouns which end in *en*, do not take another *n* in the plural. The following nouns of this declension change the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, into the diphthongs *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, in the plural.

<i>der Acker</i> , the field.	<i>der Bruder</i> , the brother.
<i>der Apfel</i> , the apple.	<i>der Graben</i> , the ditch.
<i>der Bogen</i> , the bow.	<i>der Himmel</i> , the weather.
<i>der Faden</i> , the thread.	<i>der Laden</i> , the shop.
<i>die Mutter</i> , the mother.	<i>der Schnabel</i> , the bill.
<i>der Nabel</i> , the navel.	<i>der Ofen</i> , the oven.
<i>der Schwager</i> , the brother-in-law.	<i>die Tochter</i> , the daughter.
<i>der Vogel</i> , the bird.	<i>der Vater</i> , the father.
<i>der Nagel</i> , the nail.	<i>der Mantel</i> , the mantle.
	<i>der Magen</i> , the stomach.

The only neuters which change their vowels are *das Kloster*, the cloister; *das Lager*, the camp.

Let the scholar be practised in this declension by first learning the example perfectly well, and afterwards applying his knowledge of the termination to the other examples, and repeating them without preparation*; but for the practice of those who have not a master the following examples and exercises are given:

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

G. *des Vaters*, of the father. *D.* *dem Garten*, to the garden. *G.* *der Klöster*, of the convents. *D.* *dem Lager*, to the camp.

* The great object of teaching in this particular, is not merely to make him run over the examples that are given with perfect freedom, but likewise to accustom him to a constant observation of the same terminations in other words, so that a single glance of his eye should call to his recollection the class to which the word belongs.

EXERCISES ON THIS DECLENSION.

G. of the ditch. N. the brothers. A. the apples. D. to the birds. G. of the bow. D. to the mother. G. of the father. D. to the daughters. A. the fields. N. the navels. D. to the nails.

h h

II. DECLENSION

Is formed by adding *es* to the genitive, *e* to the dative singular, and *e* to all the cases of the plural.

EXAMPLE.

Singular.

N. and A. Stand, estate. G. Standes. D. Stande.

Plural.

N. G. and A. Stände, estates. D. Ständen.

This class ends in almost all the letters of the alphabet; but particularly in *b, d, t, all, al, ier, t, m, pf, st, rt, s, ß, z*, and *ug*. All the nouns of this declension are either masculine or neuter. The neuters do not change their vowels, but the masculines do, which are,

Korb, basket.	Bock, buck.	Dunst, vapour.
Brand, fire.	Fall, fall.	Hart, beard.
Sack, sack.	Kamm, comb.	Gesang, song.
Rock, coat.	Damm, dam.	Krug, pitcher.
Stock, stick.	Kopf, head.	Vorhang, curtain.

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

D. dem Baume, to the tree. N. and A. die Gerüche, the smells. D. den Canälen, to the canals. G. der Äste, of the branches.

EXERCISES ON THIS DECLENSION.

G. of the pitchers. D. to the falls. A. the vapours. D. to the head. N. the beards. G. of the coats. D. to a comb.

Upon learning the grammar again, let the scholar take notice that,

Observation 1. The following nouns do not change their vowels. Aal, Aar, Ahorn, Amboss, Anwalt, Arm, Ballast, Bau, Dachs, Dolch, Dorsch, Eidam, Falz, Flachs, Frass, Gemahl, Gurt, Halm, Harnisch, Hauch, Herold, Huf, Irrsal, Kalt, Kobold, Kux, Lachs, Leichnam, Lachs, Mittag, Molch, Pact, Pfad, Pfau, Schrot, Staar, Stoff, Strauß, Tag, Trunkenbold, Uhu, Vielfrass, Wdehepf, Zoll.

Obs. 2. es is the general termination of the genitive, and e of the dative; but for brevity sake the e is sometimes omitted in common conversation, as Baums, Abends, &c. It is not proper in writing, except in the words, Arhem, Gehorsam, Bräutigam, the two last of which have no plural.

III. DECLENSION

This declension differs from the former only in the singular, where it remains the same in all its cases. It comprehends only feminines, and changes its vowels.

EXAMPLE.

Singular.

In all the cases, Hand, hand.

Plural.

N. G. and A. Hände, hands. D. Händen.

Its terminations are, de, ge, ne, t, h, ht, st, ft, s, r, u; f.

Stadt, city.	Kuh, cow.	Gans, goose.
Magd, maid.	Frucht, fruit.	Schnur, string.
Wand, wall.	Kunst, art.	Sau, sow.
Bant, bench.	Kraft, strength.	Maas, measure.

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

N. die Nuß, the nut. G. der Nacht, of the night.
G. der Brüste, of the breasts. D. den Häuten, to the skins.

GRAMMAR.

EXERCISE.

N. the cities. A. the benches. D. to a maid. G. of the strength. N. the fruits. D. to a sow. A. the walls. G. of the goose. D. to the strings. G. of a cow.

7

IV. DECLENSION.

remains the same in all its cases

Agrees with the last, in the singular, and in being all feminines; but differs in the plural, which takes en, or n.

The nouns are all feminines.

EXAMPLE.

Singular.

In all the cases, Jagd, chase.

Plural.

In all the cases, Jagden, chases.

Singular.

In all the cases, Nadel, needle.

Plural.

In all the cases, Nadeln, needles.

Nouns ending in e, er, el, ee, and ie, take n; and those ending in gd, nd, hn, rn, ng, eis, rt, heit, feit, haft, schaft, inn, ey, th, st, bl, lt, nt, take en.

Kirche, church.

Gefahr, danger.

See, sea.

Phantasie, phantasy.

Gegend, country.

Bahn, path.

Birn, pear.

Achtung, regard.

Bosheit, wickedness.

Absicht, view.

Antwort, reply.

Billigkeit, equity.

Schrift, writing.

Befanntschaft, acquaintance.

Königin, queen.

Fischerey, fishery.

Heirath, marriage.

Last, burden.

Kugel, ball.

Anstalt, regulation.

Welt, world.

Zeit, time.

That, dead.

Feder, pen.

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

N. die Kirchen, the churches. G. der Schnallen, of the buckles. D. der Schwester, to the sister. A. die Gräfinnen, the countesses.

EXERCISE.

N. the sea. G. of the acquaintance. D. to the queen. A. the regard. G. of a church. D. to a view. G. of the balls. A. the deeds. D. to the time. G. of the wickedness. N. the fishery. G. of a regulation.

V. DECLENSION.

n. m.

Is like the second in the singular, and like the fourth in the plural; this class contains neuters and masculines.

EXAMPLE.

Singular.

N. and A. Ohr, ear. G. Ohres. D. Ohre.

Plural.

In all the cases, Ohren, ears.

Those with the genitive singular *es*, dative *e*, and plural *en*, are, das Bett, the bed; der Daum, the thumb; der Dorn, the thorn; der Helm, the helm; das Hemd, the shirt; der Pfau, the peacock; das Gliedmaß, the limb; der Psalm, the psalm; der Staat, the state; der Sporn, the spur; der Strahl, the ray; der Unterthan, the subject; and some foreign names as, Aspect, Affect, Diamant, Epigramm, Impost, Insect, &c.

Those with the genitive *s*; the dative unaltered; and the plural *n*; are, der Bauer, the husbandman; der Hader, the quarrel; das Auge, the eye; der Nachbar, the neighbour; das Ende, the end; der Stachel, the sting.

Der Gevatter, the god-father; der Vetter, the cousin; der Stiefel, the boot; der Pantoffel, the slipper; some foreign words, Forbeer, Barbar, Doctor, Muskel, Satyr, Pastor, Tartar, &c.

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

G. des Pfauens, of the peacock. D. den Patronen, to the patrons. D. dem Hemde, to the shirt. G. der Psalmen, of the psalms.

EXERCISE.

N. the eyes. G. of the ears. D. to the end. A. the thumb. N. the shirts. G. of the limb. D. to the rays. A. the states. N. the spurs. D. to the peacocks. G. of the thorns.

VI. DECLENSION.

The sixth declension agrees with the former in its plural; but takes *en*, in all the cases of the singular, except the nominative; or *n*, if the noun ends in *e*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Löwe, lion.	G. D. A.	In all the cases	Löwen, lions.
N. Mensch, man.	G. D. A.	In all the cases	Menschen, men.

This class contains none but masculines; its terminations are, *e*, *an*, *at*, *ant*, *ent*, *et*, *ist*, *ess*, *ot*, *act*, *ust*, *ann*, *ist*, *is*, *ph*, *id*, *rv*, *rch*.

Affe, ape.
Soldat, soldier.
Comediant, player.
Student, student.
Poet, poet.
Deist, deist.
Fürst, prince.
Jesuit, jesuit.
Patriot, patriot.

Franzose, Frenchman.
Polack, Polander.
Kalmuck, Calmuc.
Fleck, spot.
Tyrann, tyrant.
Philosoph, philosopher.
Held, hero.
Herr, master.
Prinz, prince.

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

Plural.

D. dem Dänen, to the dape. D. den Grafen, to the counts.

EXERCISE.

N. the apes. G. of the soldiers. D. to the tyrant.
A. the players. N. the students. G. of the philosophers. D. to the heroes. A. the master. N. the prince.
D. to the monarch.

VII. DECLENSION.

Differs from the preceding in nothing but the genitive singular, which takes *ens*, instead of *en*.

EXAMPLE.

Singular.

N. Gedanke, thought. G. Gedankens. D. and A. Gedanken.

Plural.

In all the cases, Gedanken.

This class contains the following masculines :

Buchstabe, character.	Nahme, name.
Friede, peace.	Same, seed.
Funke, spark.	Schade, loss.
Glaube, faith.	Schmerz, pain.
Haufe, heap.	Schreck, fright.

All these can however take *n*, in the nominative, and fall under the first declension.

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

G. des Schmerzens, of the pain. D. den Herzen, to the hearts.

EXERCISE.

N. the peace. G. of the spark. D. to the heaps.
A. the faith. G. of a fright. D. to a character. A. a pain. G. of the seed. N. the heart.

To this class belongs the feminine names of persons, deities, and some countries, ending in *a*, and *e*; and proper names of persons ending in *s*, *sch*, *x*, and *z*, as *Jebova*, *Europa*, *Samaria*, *Sparta*, *Minerva*, *Flora*, *Anna*, *Penelope*, &c.

VIII. DECLENSION

Is like the second in the singular, but takes an *r* in the plural.

EXAMPLE.

Singular.

N. A. *Leib*, body. G. *Leibes*. D. *Leibe*.

Plural.

N. G. A. *Leiber*, bodies. D. *Leibern*.

The neuters, which are the principal nouns of this class end in *band*, *th*, and *thum*, as *Band*, ribbon; *Strumpfband*, garter; *Buch*, book; *Bisthum*, bishoprick. To which may be added the following neuters: *Naß*, Amt, *Bad*, *Bild*, *Blatt*, *Denkmal*, *Dorf*, *Ey*, *Faß*, *Feld*, *Floß*, *Gebet*, *Geld*, *Glaß*, *Glied*, *Grab*, *Gut*, *Handwerk*, *Haupt*, *Holz*, *Haus*, *Huhn*, *Korn*, *Cabinet*, *Rath*, *Samisol*, *Kind*, *Kleid*, *Kraut*, *Lamm*, *Land*, *Licht*, *Leid*, *Maul*, *Nest*, *Pfand*, *Rad*, *Reis*, *Schloß*, *Schwert*, *Spital*, *Thal*, *Volk*, *Zelt*. And the following masculines: *Gott*, *Irrthum*, *Reichthum*, *Böfewicht*, *Geist*, *Leib*, *Ort*, *Wald*, *Mann*, *Dorn*, *Kern*.

All nouns of this class change their vowels in the plural.

EXAMPLES WITH THE ARTICLE.

G. *des Waldes*, of the forest. D. *den Bändern*, to the ribbons. G. *der Thäler*, of the vales. A. *die Dörfer*, the villages.

Let the scholar take the German words in the order of the English, in the following exercise :

EXERCISE.

N. the carrion. G. of an office, D. to a bath. G. of the images. D. to the leaf. G. of a monument. N. the villages. G. of the egg. D. to the tuns. A. the field. G. to the float. N. the prayers. G. of the money. D. to a glass. A. the limb. G. of a grave. D. to the possession. G. of the craft. N. the glasses. G. of a possession. A. a head. G. of the wood. D. to a house. G. of a hen. N. the closet. G. of a corn.

The following words are of the second declension when taken collectively, and of the eighth when taken distributively :

<i>Nouns taken collectively.</i>		<i>Distributively.</i>
Band, ribbon.	Bande, ribbons.	die Bänder, the ribbons.
Ding, thing.	Dinge, things.	die Dinger, the things.
Dorn, thorn.	Dorne, thorns.	die Dörner, the thorns.
Horn, horn.	Hörne, sorts of horns.	die Hörner, the horns.
Land, land, country.	Lande, lands, countries.	die Länder, the lands, countries.
Mahl, meals, time.	Mahle, marks, times.	die Mähler, the meals, times.
Ort, place.	Orte, places.	die Orter, the places.
Testament, will.	Testamente, wills.	die Testamente, the copies of wills.
Tuch, cloth.	Tuche, cloths.	die Tücher, the linens.
Wort, word.	Worte, words.	die Wörter, the words.

The following words are either of this declension or the second, according to their signification :

das Gesicht, the face, Gesichter, faces. Gesichte, visions. the visions.

das Schild, the sign.

die Schüler, signs.

das Schild, the shield.

die Schilde, shields.

§ 2. DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

1st. Proper names in general take *s* in the genitive, and *en* in the dative and accusative, as *Gottfried*, *Gottfrieds*, *Gottfrieden*, *Gottfrieden*, its plural, if wanted, is like the second declension of nouns.

SECOND DECLENSION.

2d. Differs from the former in taking *n*, instead of *en*, for the dative and accusative.

EXAMPLE.

Alexander, *Alexanders*, *Alexandern*, *Alexandern*.

This applies to all proper names ending in *el*, *al*, *il*, *er*, and *er*, the terminations of which are pronounced with some accent, as, *Müller*, *Luther*, *Cassander*, *Hannibal*, *Michael*, *Escher*, *Carl*; but *Paul*, *Virgil*, *Valer*; and all others ending in *el*, *il*, and *er*, the terminations of which are accented, follow

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

3d. Takes an *s*, only in the genitive, as *Cicero*, *Ciceros*, *Cicero*, *Cicero**; of this class are all names of countries and towns; as likewise proper names ending in *en*, *on*, *am*, *em*, *i*, and *o*.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

4th. Consists of the feminine names of rivers, which admit of no change of termination, but use the article in all their cases.

* The plural *Cicerones*, &c. in all the cases like the Second Declension.

OBSERVATIONS ON LATIN AND GREEK NAMES.

All Greek and Latin names may be declined in the Latin manner, but most of them are inflected in the German manner, and classed under the former declensions; but in this case the *us* of the Latin, and *os* of the Greek, are cut off, as in the following words: Augustin, August, Windar, Domitian, Lycurg, Quintilian, Tibull, Catull, Aristarch, Benedict, Antonin, Epicur, Democrit; but not in Dominicus, Erasmus, Ireneus, Lazarus, Nicolaus, Rathias; *ius* in Latin may be cut off in the following words: Ovid, Horaz, Properz, Virgil, Vincenz, Boss; but not in the following: Basilus, Blasius, Claudius, Cornelius, Eusebius, Leuius, Demetrius, Eugenijs, &c.; *es* in the Greek is sometimes cut off, as in Socrat, Diogen, Hippocrat, Achill; but in general they receive the *es*, as Aristotales, Alcibiades, Anchises, &c.

§ 3. OF THE PLURAL.

1st. The following words are used only in the plural in German, though not in English; as, Einkünfte, income; Ostern, Easter; Pfingsten, Whitsuntide; Gefälle, revenue; Kriegsläufe, in time or times of war.

2d. The words *der Dank*, the thanks; *der Lohn*, the wages; are used only in the singular in German.

3d. The following words after numbers are used only in the singular in German: Acker, acre; Ohm, punchoon; Bund, truss, bundles; Buch, quire; Fass, tun; Schuh, shoe; Fuß, foot; Stück, head; Zoll, inch; Mann, man; Reiss, ream; Pfund, pound; in other words of this kind the Germans agree with the English, in using the singular or plural as necessary.

4th. The word *Kopf*, when it signifies a head of cattle, is indeclinable, but when put for persons it is declinable. Jahr, year; Blatt, leaf; and Monat, month; may be used either in the singular or plural.

§ 4. GENDERS OF NOUNS.

The genders of nouns in German are either masculine, feminine, or neuter. As a general remark it may be observed, that if they express strength, vigour, energy, and activity, they are masculine. Those nouns which express what is soft, agreeable, pleasant, or passionate, are feminine; those which cannot express any of these things are neuter. Neither this general rule, nor any rules more particular, will comprehend all the genders of nouns; but as they are so connected with the declensions, it may not be improper to make some few remarks on this subject.

OF THE MASCULINE GENDER.

1st. Are all proper names of male persons, Gods, angels, and devils; as well as all names expressing an office, dignity, quality, station, or instrument peculiar to the male sex, as

Löwe , lion,	a male animal.
Vater , father,	a male person.
König , king,	a male office.
Bürger , citizen,	a male relation.
Maler , painter,	a male employment.
Hammer , hammer,	an instrument for males.
Geiz , avarice,	a quality denoting strength.
Raub , robbery,	a quality denoting strength.
Grimm , wrath,	a quality denoting strength.
Knabe , boy,	a male relation.

2d. The names of stones, winds, trees*, birds†, fishes, seasons, and elementary productions; as **Ost**, east; **Sommer**, summer; **Ostwind**, eastwind; **Diamant**, diamond; **Regen**, rain; **May**, may; **Lachs**, salmon; **Baum**, tree; **Birn**, pear; **Sonntag**, Sunday; except,

* Those which end in e.

† **Die Wachtel**, the quail; **die Elster**, the magpie; **die Amsel**, the blackbird; and all those ending in e.

2. OF THE FEMININE GENDER.

1st. Are the names of female persons, and animals, as well as those expressing the dignities, relations, qualities, functions, and instruments, peculiar to the female sex, as,

Frau, wife,	a female relation.
Mutter, mother,	a female relation.
Kaiserinn, empress,	a female dignity.
Dichterin, poetess,	a female employment.
Sau, sow,	a female animal.
Nadel, needle,	a female instrument.

Except das Weib, the woman; das Frauezimmer, the lady; das Weibsbild, the female persons; das Weib, the wench.

2d. The names of rivers, as die Oder, the Oder; die Elbe, the Elbe, &c. except,

der Rhein, the Rhine.	der Nil, the Nile.
der Mayn, the Maine.	der Jordan, the Jordan.
der Lech, the Lech.	der Euphrat, the Euphrates.
der Neckar, the Necker.	der Po, the Po.

3d. The names of flowers and fruits, the trees, or earth, as,

Weichsel, vistula.	Ranunkel, ranunculus.
Nuß, nut.	Eichel, acorn.
Pflaume, plum.	Kelke, gillyflower.

Except,

der Apfel, the apple.	der Salat, the salad.
das Kraut, the herb.	der Kohl, the cabbage.
der Rettich, the radish.	der Meerrettich, horse-radish.

OF THE NEUTER.

1st. Are the names of countries, towns, and villages; as England, London, Kingsland, &c.; except, die Turken, die Wallachen, die Barbaren, and others ending in ey; as well as die Rart, die Eifel, die Schweiz, die Lausnig, die

Wetterau, die Sachsenburg; likewise der Hundsrück, der Rheingau, der Königstein.

2d. The names of metals; as Gold, gold; Eisen, iron; except der Stahl, steel; der Zombach, pinchbeck; der Zink, spelter; and things comprehending either sex.

3d. The names of young animals and diminutive objects, as

Lamm, lamb.	Wild, game.	Rind, ox.
Kalb, calf.	Pferd, horse.	Schwein, hog.
Männlein, little man.	Heer, army.	Schaf, sheep.
	Volk, people.	Reich, empire.

4th. Most words beginning with ge, or ending with thum. Geader, veins; Alterthum, antiquity.

5th. Many objects of husbandry, &c. which do not fall under the other rules, and may be found under the eighth declension.

6th. All infinitives substantived, as essen, eating, &c.

A TABLE,

Of the Terminations, Genders, and Declensions, shewing their Connections.

Nouns in	Masculine are of the Decl.	Feminine are of the Decl.	Neuter are of the Decl.
b.	(2, es, e) Dieb, Fieb, Rorb, &c. R. 1. masc.		(8, es, er) Grab, Weib, Kalb.
d.	(2, es, e) Hund, Freund, Sand, &c. (6, en, en) Held	(3, e) Wand, Hand, Magd, Jagd, &c. (4, en) Geduld.	(2, es, e) Pferd, Pfand. (8, es, er) Bad, Geld, Bild, Glied, Land, Rad, Lied, &c. (2 & 5) Heind.
end.	(2, es, e) Abend	(4, en) Lugend, Gegend, &c.	

Nouns in	Masculine are of the Decl.	Feminine are of the Decl.	Neuter are of the Decl.
e.	(6, en, en) Affe, Wille, Friede, Mahme, &c. R. 1. masc.	(4, n) Ameise, Historie, and all others.	(1) Gebirge, Gefolge, R. 1. neut.
f, pf.	(2, es, e) Brief, Knopf, &c.		(5, es, n) Auge. (2, es, r) Schaf.
g.	(2, es, e) Honig, König, &c. R. masc.		
ung.	(2, es, e) Sprung, Schwung,	(4, en) Zeitung, and all others.	
h.	(2, es, e) Floh, &c. R. 1. ma.	(3, e) Kuh, &c. R. 1. fem.	(2, es, e) Stroh, Reh, Vieh.
ch, chs.	(2, es, e) Luchs, Hauch, Dachs, &c.		(8, es, er) Luch, Buch, Dach, Loch, Pech, Fack. (2, es, e) Reich, Wachs, Gemach.
fch.	(2, es, e) Fisch, &c.		(2, es, e) Fleisch
arch.	(6, en, en) Monarch, &c.		
ath.	(2, es, e) Rath. (5, es, en) Zierath.	(4, en) Heurath.	
oth, uth.		(4, en) Roth, Demuth, &c.	
rth.	(2, es, e) Werth		
ph.	(6, en, en) Philosoph, &c. (2, es, e) Triumph.		

Nouns in	Masculine are of the Decl.	Feminine are of the Decl.	Neuter are of the Decl.
t, e.	(2, es, e) Koch, Sack.		(2, es, e) Wert, Volk.
ack, ick, uck.	(6, en, en) Bos- niack, Katho- tick, Kalmuck.	(4, en) Fabric, Aethick, and most others.	
al, all.	(2, es, e) Canal &c. R. 1. m.		(2, es, e) Cor- dial, &c. (8, es, er) Epi- tal, Thal.
el.	(1) Hammel, &c. R. 1. m. (5, es, en) Par- toffel, Ste- thel, Stiefel.	(4, en) Achfel, &c. R. 1. fem.	(1) Achtel, &c. R. 1 & 2. neut.
ell.			(2, es, e) Fell, Duell, Ca- stell. (2, es, e) Ziel.
iel.	(2, es, e) Feder- tiel, &c.		
ill, oll.	(2, es, e) Zoll.		
hl.	(2, es, e) Pfahl, Stahl, &c. (5, es, en) Strahl	(4, en) Zahl, Wahl.	(2, es, e) Mahl.
m.	(2, es, e) Baum &c. (2 & 5) Halm, Psalm. (1) Athem. (5 & 6) Daum.	(4, en) Form.	
n.	(2, es, e) Sohn, &c. R. 1. ma. (2, 5 & 8) Dorn (5) Sporn.		(2, es, e) Ge- hirn. (8, es, er) Dorn, Rorn, Huhn.

Nouns in	Masculine are of the Decl.	Feminine are of the Decl.	Neuter are of the Decl.
an.	(2, es, e) Cas- tellan, &c. (5, es, en) Un- terthan. (6, en, en) Ty- rann.		
en.	(1) Boden, and most others.		(1) Leben, &c. R. 6 neut.
on, ion.	(2 & 5) Patron. (2, es, e) Scer- pion, Epion, &c.	(4, en) Person. Nation, Reli- gion, &c.	(2, es, e) Ba- talion.
in.	(2 & 5) Rubin, &c.	(4, en) Doc- trin, and most others.	(2, es, e) Wein.
ar.	(2, es, e) Altar, &c. R. 1. ma. (6, en, en) Do- micillar, Ca- pitular, Scho- lar. (5, s, en) Nach- bar, Husar, Tartar, Un- gar, and most names of countries.		(2, es, e) Ex- emplar, For- mular.
er, ur.	(1) Vater, &c. R. 1. &c. m. (5, s, en) Man- tur, Bauer, and most other per- sons' names.	(4, n) Schwe- ster, &c. R. 1. fem.	(1) Vaster, &c. R. 1. &c. neut.

Nouns in	Masculine are of the Decl.	Feminine are of the Decl.	Neuter are of the Decl.
hr.	(6, en, en) Mohr, Vorsahr.	(4, en) Uhr.	(5, es, en) Dhr.
ier.	(2, es, e) Bre- vier, &c.		(2, es, e) Thier, Papier.
or.	(5, es, en) Pro- fessor, &c.		
rr.	(6, en, en) Herr, Marr.		
ur.	(2, es, e) Schwur	(4, en) Spur, &c.	
s.	(6, en, en) Fels. (2, es, e) Krebs.	(3, e) Haus.	(8, es, er) Gras Glas, &c.
f.	(2, es, e) Trass, &c.	(3, e) Fäulniß, &c.	(8, es, er) Fass, &c. (2, es, e) Be- fügniß, &c.
us.	(2, es, e) Rus, Flus, &c.	(3, e) Rus, Laus, Maus.	(8, es, er) Haus
t.	(2, es, e) Punkt, &c.		(8, es, er) Amt, Haupt, Zelt.
at, et, ut.	(2, es, e) Legat, Tribut, Mag- net. (6, en, en) Ad- vocat, Poten- tat, & other names of ranks.	(3, e) Haut, Braut. (4, en) That.	(2, es, e) De- cret, Mandat, Statut, &c. (8, es, er) Ge- bet, Kraut, Gut, Blatt, Brett. (5, es, en) Bett
tät.		(4, en) Quali- tät, &c.	
ft.	(2, es, e) Gast, Verhaft, Schast, Duft.	(3, e) Kraft, Luft, Zunft, Vernunft. (4, en) Freund- schaft, &c.	(8, es, er) Stift

Nouns in	Masculine are of the Decl.	Feminine are of the Decl.	Neuter are of the Decl.
ant, ent.	(6, en, en) Adjutant, &c. (5, es, en) Diamant. (2, es, e) Some few as Orient, Occident.		
ment.			(8, es, er) Regiment, Parliament.
ct.	(5, es, en) Affect, &c.		(2, es, e) Edict. (5, es, en) Insect.
ff.	(2, es, e) Bal- last, Pabst, &c. (6, en, en) Ent- husiast, A- theist, &c.	(4, en) Last, List. (3, e) Angst, Wurst, Kunst, &c.	(8, es, er) Ge- spenst.
cht.	(2, es, e) Knecht, &c. (8, s, er) Böse- wicht.	(4, en) Schicht, Pflicht, Beicht, Schlacht, &c. (3, e) Nacht, Sucht, Schacht, D- bächr.	(8, s, er) Ge- schlecht, Ge- sicht, &c.
ht.		(3, e) Raht.	
gt.		(4, en) Predigt.	
dt.		(3, e) Stad.	
lt.	(2, es, e) An- walt, Spalt.	(4, en) Welt, Anfall.	(6, en, en) Zelt.
eit.	(2, es, e) Reit.	(4, en) Zeit, Großheit, and all others.	(8, es, er) Scheit.

Nouns in	Masculine are of the Decl.	Feminine are of the Decl.	Neuter are of the Decl.
rt.	(2, es, e) Bart, Mart.	(4, en) Art, Antwort.	(2 & 8) Wort. (8) Schwert.
cu.		(4, en) Spren,	
au.	(5, es, en) Pfau. (2, es, e) Bau.	(3, e) Sau. Frau.	
ey.		(4, en) Schmei- chelei, &c.	(8, es, er) Ey.
z. h.	(2, es, e) Kne- renz, Prinz, Klop, &c.	(4, en) Miliz, Dis- tanz, &c.	(8, es, er) Holz. (2, es, e) Kreuz, Salz, Geschüß

In this table it is necessary to observe, that every rule respecting the gender is expressed by an &c.; and the exceptions under each gender are distinguished by the want of this mark.

It is evident from the foregoing scheme, that if a scholar knows the gender, he must necessarily learn the declension, for which reason the following examinations go upon that principle; and the table, which is alphabetically arranged, must be constantly consulted.

EXAMINATION ON THE NOUNS.

EXAMINATION.

What is the genitive singular of the first declension?

What is the dative plural?

Do the other cases change their termination?

What is the genitive of Fehler?

What is the accusative of Alter?

Decline Engel with the article.

What endings have the nouns of this declension?

Have they any other change in the plural?

What is it?

What vowels change in the plural ?

What cases take *e* ?

Where is *en* found ?

What case is *Räthe* ?

Is *Räthe* singular or plural ?

Decline *Sund* throughout.

Do any words change their vowels in the plural ?

What are they ?

Decline *Abt*, *Strumpf*, and *Mund*.

Wherein does the third declension differ from the second ?

What is remarkable of the singular ?

Do they all change their vowels in the plural ?

Decline *Geschwulst*, *Faust*, *Gunst*, *Brust*, and *Arm*.

What is the difference between the plurals of the third and fourth declensions ?

What words take *en* ? and what take *n* ?

Of what gender are the nouns ending in *en*, *el*, *er*, of this declension ?

What are the other terminations of this declension ?

In what cases are *Achseln*, *Faheln*, *Außern*, *Wätern*, found ?

Of what cases are *historie*, *Schule*.

2d EXAMINATION.

Does the fifth declension differ from the fourth in singular or plural ?

What case is *Auges*, *Daumes*, *Wfaues* ?

Where is *e* found ?

Are there many nouns of this declension ?

Decline *See*, *Sporn*, *Unterthan*, *Capital*.

Wherein does the singular of the sixth declension differ from the fifth ?

Do the plurals of the three last declensions differ from each other ?

What cases of the singular and plural take the termination *en*?

Decline *Bothe, Drache, Döse, Kabe, Bude, Feld, Geseß, Gesell.*

Are the nouns of this declension numerous?

In what case does the seventh declension differ from the sixth?

Does it differ in any other case?

Are there many nouns of this declension?

Of what kind are they?

What declension is the eighth most like?

In what respect does it differ from the second?

Where is *Thütern* found?

Do the nouns of this declension change their vowels?

What is the plural of *Wald, Land, and Buch*?

Decline *Volf, Haus, Dorf, Kleid.*

What is the genitive and dative singular of *Feld*?

Where is *Worte* found, and what does it make in the plural?

3d EXAMINATION.

What is the general termination of all masculine proper names in the genitive?

What is the general ending of all proper names in the dative and accusative?

What nouns take *en*?

What are the endings of those nouns which take *n*?

What nouns take neither *en*, nor *n*?

Do feminine names of rivers undergo any change?

Do the Germans use any nouns in the plural which the English do not?

What words remain in the singular after numbers?

4th EXAMINATION.

What is the general ending of all the declensions in the genitive and dative singular?

What is the general termination of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh declensions in the plural, and sometimes in the singular?

What declensions have masculine and neuter nouns?

What declensions have feminine nouns?

What is remarkable in the singular of the feminines?

What declensions change their vowels in the plural?

Are there more masculines than neuters which change their vowels?

What neuters change their vowels?

What is the general rule for nouns of the masculine gender?

What is the second general rule?

What is the general rule for the feminines?

What is the second rule?

What is the general rule for the neuters?

Are there any other rules for the genders of nouns?

What are they?

What terminations are there in the table which are either all masculine, all feminine, or all neuter?

What terminations are there in the table which are both masculine and feminine, or masculine and neuter?

When the terminations are of both genders will the rules for the genders assist?

When the genders of nouns are thus found, can the declension be discovered? Suppose the word to be Kaiser, by what rule can you determine the gender?

What declension contains masculines in er?

Suppose the word Slave, what must be its gender? And what declension has masculines in e?

Suppose the word to be Ameise, Cicel; what must be their gender? and what declension has feminines in e, or el?

SECT. III.

Of Adjectives, *Beiwörter*.

Observe their declension, their termination, their comparisons, and their distinctions of number.

§ 1. THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

1st. With the article *der*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	<i>gute.</i>	<i>gute.</i>	<i>gute.</i>	+ <i>guten</i> , in all its cases.
G. and D.	<i>guten.</i>	<i>guten.</i>	<i>guten.</i>	
* A.	<i>guten.</i>	<i>gute.</i>	<i>gute.</i>	

* Of this declension are all adjectives with *aller*, *mancher*, *jeder*, and every pronoun except the possessives.

+ After *elnige*, *etliche* (always) *viel*, *mehr*, and *alle* (commonly) and *manche*, (often) these adjectives have *e*, in the nominative and accusative. This is the opinion of Adelung.

2d. With the article *ein*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	<i>guter.</i>	<i>gute.</i>	<i>gutes.</i>
G. and D.	<i>guten.</i>	<i>guten.</i>	<i>guten.</i>
* A.	<i>guten.</i>	<i>gute.</i>	<i>gutes.</i>

* Of this declension are all adjectives after *kein*, *viel*, *wenig*, *mehr*; the possessive, *mein*, *dein*, &c.; and the personal pronouns, *ich*, *du*, *er*, &c.

3d. Without any article.

Declined like *der*, *die*, *das*; as * *guter*, *gute*, *gutes*, &c.

* In the genitive masculine *en* is preferred to *es*, as *geraden Laufs*, instead of *gerades Laufs*; and in the da-

tive *en* is preferred to *em*; when the adjectives end in *m*, as *arm*, *poor*; *angenehm*, pleasant; *vornehm*, gentle, &c. When two or more adjectives come together in this declension, the latter adjective is declined like the second declension.

EXAMPLES OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS WITH
SUBSTANTIVES.

des guten Mannes,	of the good man.
der guten Frau,	to the good woman.
ein junges Kind,	a good child.
eine gelbe Weste,	a yellow coat waistcoat
die reine Luft,	the pure air.
unwissende und grobe Menschen,	ignorant and rude men.
kleine Häuser,	little houses.
die Spanische Ernsthaftigkeit,	the Spanish gravity.
ein schwarzer Hut,	a black hat.
der liebenswürdigen Tugenden,	of the amiable virtues.
des glücklichen Tages,	of the happy day.
der große Mann,	the great man.
ein schönes Kind,	a fine child.
ein warmer Regen,	a warm rain.
der weiße Mantel,	the white cloak.
ein lebhafter Geist,	a lively genius.

PRACTICE.

In which the article and adjective must be of the same gender, number, and case as the noun.

Of the fine children. To a lively genius. To the Spanish gravity. White cloaks. A warm rain. The great men. To rude men. Fine children. An amiable virtue. Amiable virtues. Of the pure air. The warm rains. Of a yellow coat. The little houses. A little house. To little houses. Of the good woman. Black hats. The happy days.

§ 2. THE TERMINATIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

Of which the following are the principle :

- ig. mächtig, powerful ; gnädig, merciful.
 ch. bleich, wan ; flach, flat.
 lich. göttlich, divine ; herrlich, lordly.
 en, ern. eichen, oaken ; golden, golden ; silbern, silver.
 el. eitel, idle ; dunkel, dark.
 bar. fruchtbar, fruitful ; kostbar, costly.
 er. sauer, sour ; finster, dark.
 sam. arbeitsam, laborious ; sparsam, sparing.
 m. lah'm, lame ; arm, poor.
 isch. himmlisch, heavenly ; irdisch, earthly.
 s, ß. böse, bad ; naß, wet ; groß, great.
 los. kraftlos, weak ; saftlos, sapless.
 st. fest, firm.
 cht. leicht, soft.
 z. kurz, short ; schwarz, black.
 u. treu, faithful ; grau, grey.

Let the scholar find similar examples for himself.

§ 3. THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON IN ADJECTIVES.

In the degrees of comparison observe,

1st. That adjectives take *er* for the comparative ; and *st*, and *est*, for the superlative ; as, rein, clean ; reiner, cleaner ; reinnest, cleanest.

Adjectives ending in *el* and *er*, lose the *e* in the comparative, as sicher, secure ; sicherer, securer.

<i>Adjectives in</i>	<i>take in the Superlative.</i>
b, ch, e, lich, g, ig, f, sam, m, n, en, r, bar.	st, or ste.
d, h, t, ff, pf, ll, mm, rr, nn, pp, s, ß, t, st, u, z, sch, hast, icht.	est.
as klein, fein, &c.	kleinst, feinst, or kleinst, &c.
stumm, rund, &c.	stummest, rundest, &c.

According to this model form the comparative and superlative of bitter, bitter; blaß, pale; bunt, coloured; eitel, idle; edel, noble; faul, fallow; falsch, false; gemach, meek; gerade, strait; geschlant, slender; glatt, smooth; hohl, hollow; hold, affectionate; kahl, bald; karg, penurious; knapp, frugal; lah'm, lame; los, free; lose, loose; laß, lazy; matt, faint; morsch, musty; nackt, naked; plat, flat; plump, blunt; sacht, slow; sanft, soft; satt, weary; schlaff, sleepy; schlant, slender; starr, stiff; stolz, proud; straff, strained; stumpf, dull; toll, mad; voll, full; zahm, tame.

2d. All monosyllables (except those in the former rule) change their vowels in the comparative and superlative, as

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
alt, old.	älter, older.	ältest, oldest.

According to this model form the comparative and superlative of arm, poor; bange, afraid; grob, coarse; hart, hard; klar, clear; klug, prudent; kalt, cold; dumm, stupid; naß, wet; groß, great, &c.

3d. These degrees of comparison admit of the same declension as the positives.

The nouns and adjectives used in the following exercise may be found in § 1. Adjectives.

PRACTICE.

The finest children. Of the most lively genius. To the greatest men. Finer children. Of the most amiable virtues. A purer air. To a less coat. The least houses. Of a blacker hat. Happier days. The warmest rains.

4th. Some degrees of comparison are irregular, as hoch, high; höher, higher; höchste, highest; nah, near; näher, nearer; nächste, nearest; gut, good; besser, better; best, best; viel, much; mehr, more; meist, most.

EXAMINATION ON THE THREE LAST SECTIONS.

What is the general termination of all adjectives?

In what case do all feminines and neuters agree?

In what case is the principal distinction of the declensions?

Decline jung, with the article der.

What is the genitive of grob, without the article?

With what article is große Weltmeer, great sea, used?

With what article is heiteres, clear, joined?

What case is goldener, golden?

Where is armen, poor, found?

What terminations do adjectives admit that are of the third declension, and end in m?

What is the genitive and dative of lahm, in the third declension?

How is the comparative formed?

What is the comparative of heiter?

Is the comparative of finster formed any way differently from the rest?

What is the comparative of eitel and edel?

Are all superlatives formed alike?

In what do they differ?

What are the terminations of adjectives which take -st?

And what the termination of those which take -est?

What is the superlative of blöde, furchtsam, väterlich, anmuthig, and dankbar?

Do schön, schmal, and feer, take -st?

What is the superlative of feff, and gewiff?

Is there any thing remarkable in forming the degrees of comparison?

Do all monosyllables change their vowels?

Do any polysyllables change their vowels?

§ 4. OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

These are either cardinal, ordinal, porportional, distributive, or collective.

1st. The cardinal numbers are as follow :

Nulle, (0,) or nothing; eins, one; zwei, two; drei, three; vier, four; fünf, five; sechs, six; sieben, seven; acht, eight; neun, nine; zehn, ten; elf, eleven; zwölf, twelve; dreizehn, thirteen; vierzehn, fourteen, &c.; zwanzig, twenty; ein und zwanzig, one and twenty; zwei und zwanzig, two and twenty, &c.; dreißig, thirty; ein und dreißig, one and thirty, &c.; vierzig, forty; fünfzig, fifty; sechzig, sixty; siebenzig, seventy; achtzig, eighty; neunzig, ninety; hundert, hundred; hundert und zwanzig, hundred and twenty; zwei hundert, two hundred; tausend, thousand; zehn tausend, ten thousand; eine Million, one million; zwei Millionen, two million.

Some of the cardinal numbers are declinable when joined to nouns, ein, one, like the article ein; and most others take er in the genitive, and en in the dative, as zweyer, zweyen.

2d. The ordinal numbers are formed by adding te to the cardinal ones; and st after neunzehn; as der Erste, the first; der Letzte, the last; der Zweite, the second; der Dritte, the third; der Vierte, the fourth; der Neunte, the ninth; der Zehnte, the tenth; der Zwanzigste, the twentieth; der ein und zwanzigste, the one and twentieth; der zwei und zwanzigste, the two and twentieth; these are declined like adjectives with the article der.

3d. The proportional numbers are, einfach, single; zweifach, double; dreifach, treble; hundertfach, centuple; tausendfach, thousand times.

Under this class may be reckoned, einmal, once; zweimal, twice; dreimal, three times; &c. which are indeclinable.

4th. The distributive numbers are, die Hälfte, the half; der halbe, the half; einzeln, or, ein und ein, one by one; das Dritttheil, the third part; das Viertel, the fourth part; paarweis, or, zwei und zwei, two by two.

5th. The collective numbers are, ein Paar, a couple, or pair; ein Duzzend, a dozen; eine Wandel, a fifteenth

part; eine Zahl vor hundert, a hundredth; ein Viertelhundert, a quarter of a hundredth; drittehalb, two and a half; fünftehalb, four and a half; halb ein, half after twelve; halb zwey, half after one; halb drey, half after two; halb vier, half after three, &c.

SECT. IV.

Pronouns, Fürwort.

The pronouns are of six kinds, viz. personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, and indefinite.

§ 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns consist of first, second, and third, persons, which are declined as follow:

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. ich, I.	Nom. wir, we.
Gen. meiner, of me.	Gen. unser, of us.
Dat. mir, to me.	Dat. uns, to us.
Acc. mich, me.	Acc. uns, us.

SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
N. du, thou.	N. ihr, you.
G. deiner, of thee.	G. euer, of you.
D. dir, to thee.	D. euch, to you.
A. dich, thee.	A. euch, you.

THIRD PERSON.

<i>Masculine Singular.</i>	<i>Feminine Singular.</i>
N. er, he.	N. sie, she.
G. seiner, of him.	G. ihrer, of her.
D. ihm, to him.	D. ihr, to her.
A. ihn, him.	A. sie, her.

Neuter Singular.

es, it.
 seiner, of it.
 ihm, to it.
 es, it.

Plural for all Genders.

sie, they.
 ihrer, of them.
 ihnen, to them.
 sie, them.

§ 2. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS,

Are *mein*, my; *dein*, thy; *sein*, his; *ihr*, her; *unser*, our; *euer*, your; *ihr*, their; which are joined to nouns and called conjunctive: and *meiner*, mine; *deiner*, thine; *seiner*, his; *ihrer*, hers; *unserer*, ours; *euer*, yours; *ihrer*, theirs; or, *der meine*, *der meinige*, mine; *der deine*, *der deinige*, thine, &c.; which are separated from their nouns, and are called absolute.

§ 3. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS,

Are conjunctive and absolute. The conjunctive are *dieser*, this; *jener*, that; the absolute are *derselbe*, *selbiger*, the same; *derjenige*, that, or, he.

§ 4. THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS,

Are *der*, and *welcher*, who, which; *was*, what; *so*, which; *wer*, whoever.

§ 5. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS,

Are *welcher*, which; *was*, what; *was für ein*, what; and *wer*, who.

§ 6. THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS,

Are *kein*, no; *keiner*, none; *mancher*, many, many a one; *jeder*, such; *jeder*, or *ein jeder*, each; *jedweder*, every; *jeglicher*, any; *alle*, all; *beide*, both; *weniger*,

few, or a few; einer, the one; der andere, the other; etliche, der einige, the only; ein einiger, or einziger, an only one; jemand, somebody.

THE DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS,

Are of two kinds; those like ein, or adjectives with ein; and those like der, or adjectives with der.

I. DECLENSION OF THOSE LIKE ein.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
mein, *	meine,	mein,	my.
sein,	seine,	sein,	no.
was für ein,	was für eine,	was für ein,	what.
ein einiger,	eine einige,	ein einiges,	an only one.
ein einziger,	eine einzige,	ein einziges,	an only one.
ein jeder,	eine jede,	ein jedes,	each.
ein jedweder,	eine jedwede,	ein jedwedes,	every.
ein jeglicher,	eine jegliche,	ein jegliches,	any.

* And all possessive and conjunctive pronouns.

II. DECLENSION, THOSE LIKE der.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
meiner, †	meine,	meines,	mine.
der meinige,	die meinige,	das meinige,	mine.
seiner,	seine,	seines,	no one.
einer,	eine,	eines,	a person.
der, †	die,	das,	who.

† And all absolute possessive pronouns.

‡ This differs from the article only in the genitive singular, where it is dessen, and deren, instead of des, or der; and in the genitive and dative plural derer, or deren, instead of der, and den. This peculiarity however is sometimes dispensed with in conversation; the same remark applies to wer, in the genitive.

dieser	diese	dieses	this.
derjenige, *	diejenige	dasjenige	he.
welcher	welche	welches	who.
wer			who;
jeder	jede	jedes	each.
der eine	die eine	das eine	the one.

* And all demonstrative, conjunctive, and absolute pronouns. And all indefinite pronouns.

The indeclinable are so, and was.

Niemand, nobody; and jemand, any body: are both exceptions to the foregoing declensions, and are thus declined:

N. niemand. G. niemands. D. niemanden. A. niemanden.

Jedermann, every body; takes only s in the genitive, as, N. jedermann. G. jedermanns.

EXAMPLES OF THE FOREGOING DECLENSIONS.

Mein Kopf, my head.

Deine Hände, your hands.

Alle meine Freude, all my joys.

Dieser Blume, of this flower.

Seine Frau und eure, his wife and yours.

Eure Tochter und unsre, your daughter and ours.

Unser Freund und euerige, our friend and yours.

Ihr Sohn und seiner, her son and his.

Unsers Hauses, of our house.

Zu dieser Zeit, at this time.

In jenem Leben, in that life.

Auf jener Seite, on that side.

Keines Menschen Freund, no man's friend.

Dein Loos und meines, your lot and mine.

Diese Männer und diese Weiber, these men and women.

Dieser mein lieber Freund, this my dear friend.

Manchem, to many a man.

Etwas wenige Wörter, of some few words.

Viele Achtung, much regard.

Beide Indien, both Indies.

PRACTICE.

Of my hands. To all my joys. Of these flowers. Of my fine houses. Your sons and mine. To our gardens. To his hats and yours. Of your wife and his. Many a glass. To a few words. Of many nations. To all my joys. To no master. Of an only son. To one side only.

EXAMINATION.

What is the termination of all the personal pronouns in the genitive?

Does the dative of all the personals agree?

Wherein do they differ?

Do all the persons of the possessive agree with the first in this declension.

Suppose a pronoun to have ein with it, what must be its termination in the genitive?

Does the neuter nominative of the article and pronouns like it agree?

What pronouns are indeclinable?

What pronouns differ from all the others?

In what cases do they differ?

What is the difference between the pronouns called conjunctive, and those called absolute?

Is mein absolute or conjunctive?

Is deiner, or der deinige absolute or conjunctive?

SECT. V.

Verbs, Zeitwörter.

1. THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS.

Verbs have their moods and tenses, which in German as in English are either simple or compound.

The compound tenses are formed by three auxiliaries, *seyn, haben, werden*, the simple tenses of which will first be given.

§ 1. THE SIMPLE TENSES OF

Seyn, To be.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Perfect.</i>
<i>Seyn.</i>	<i>Sehend.</i>	<i>Gewesen.</i>

PRESENT TENSE.

INDICATIVE.

Singular.

Ich bin, I am.

Du bist, thou art.

Er, or sie ist, he, or she is.

Es ist *ihm*

Plural.

Wir sind, we are.

Ihr seyd, you are.

Sie sind, they are.

so sind

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Ich sey, I may be.

Du seyst, thou mayst be.

Er, or sie sey, he or she may be.

Plural.

Wir seyn, we may be.

Ihr seyd, you may be.

Sie seyn, they may be.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich war, I was.

Du warst, thou wast.

Er, or sie war, he, or she

was *ist* *war*

Plural.

Wir waren, we were.

Ihr waret, you were.

Sie waren, they were.

Singular.

Ich wäre, I might be.

Du wärest, thou mightst be.

Er, or sie wäre, he, or she might be.

Plural.

Wir wären, we might be.

Ihr wäret, you might be.

Sie wären, they might be.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Sey du, be thou.

Sey er, be he.

Plural.

Sehd ihr, be you.

Seyn sie, be they.

Haben, To have.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Perfect.</i>
Haben.	Habend.	Gehabet.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

Singular.

Ich habe, I have.
 Du hast, thou hast.
 Er, or sie hat, he, or she has.

Plural.

Wir haben, we have.
 Ihr habet, you have.
 Sie haben, they have.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Ich habe, I may have.
 Du habest, thou mayst have.
 Er habe, he may have.

Plural.

Wir haben, we may have.
 Ihr habet, you may have.
 Sie haben, they may have.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte, I had.
 Du hattest, thou hadst.
 Er, or sie hatte, he, or she had.

Plural.

Wir hatten, we had.
 Ihr hattet, you had.
 Sie hatten, they had.

Singular.

Ich hätte, I might have.
 Du hättest, thou mightest have.
 Er hätte, he might have.

Plural.

Wir hätten, we might have.
 Ihr hättet, you might have.
 Sie hätten, they might have.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Habe du, have thou.
 Habe er, have he,

Plural.

Habet ihr, have you.
 Haben sie, have they.

Werden, To become.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Perfect.</i>
Werden.	Werdend.	Geworden.

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

Singular.

Ich werde, I become.
Du wirst, thou becomest.
Er wird, he becomes.

Plural.

Wir werden, we become.
Ihr werdet, you become.
Sie werden, they become.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Ich werde, I may become.
Du werdest, thou mayest
becomē.
Er werde, he may become.

Plural.

Wir werden, we may become.
Ihr werdet, you may be-
come.
Sie werden, they may be-
come.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich ward, or wurde, I be-
came.
Du wardst, or wurdest, thou
becamest.
Er ward, or wurde, he be-
came.

Plural.

Wir wurden, we became.
Ihr wurdet, you became.
Sie wurden, they became.

Singular.

Ich würde, I might become.
Du würdest, thou mightest
become.
Er würde, he might become.

Plural.

Wir würden, we might be-
come.
Ihr würdet, you might be-
come.
Sie würden, they might be-
come.

Singular.

Werde du, become thou.
Werde er, become he.

Plural.

Werdet ihr, become you.
Werden sie, become they.

§ 2. THE COMPOUND TENSES.

These tenses are formed in German, as in English, by adding the three auxiliaries above mentioned to the infinitive or participle. *Seyn* and *haben* are always joined to a participle; and *werden* to an infinitive: by way of illustration we will take the compound tenses of *haben*, which are as follow:

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Compounded of
the present and
participle of *haben*. } *Ich habe gehabt*, I have had.
 } *Du hast gehabt*, thou hast had, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Perfect and par-
ticiple of *haben*. } *Ich hatte gehabt*, I had had.
 } *Du hattest gehabt*, thou hast had, &c.

FUTURE.

Present of *wer-*
den, and infinitive
of *haben*. } *Ich werde haben*, I shall have.
 } *Du wirst haben*, thou wilt have, &c.

CONDITIONAL.

Perfect subjun-
ctive of *werden*, and
infinitive of *haben*. } *Ich würde haben*, I should have.
 } *Du würdest haben*, thou wouldst
 have, &c.

According to this model are formed the compounds of the other auxiliaries, and all other verbs; but it is necessary to observe in the following practice, that the compound perfect, and pluperfect of *seyn* and *werden*, are compounded with the tenses of *seyn* instead of *haben*, as *Ich bin gewesen*, I have been, &c. *Ich bin geworden*, I am become.

In this practice it is also necessary to observe the four sorts of sentences which are given, viz.

Affirmative, as *Ich bin gewesen*, I have been.

Affirmative and
negative, as } *Ich bin nicht gewesen*, I have no
 been.

Interrogative, as *Bin ich gewesen, have I been?*
 Interrogative and } *Bin ich nicht gewesen, have I not*
 negative, as } *been?*

PRACTICE.

Have I had? Have I not had? We had had. Had they had? Had you not had? You will have. Will they have? I shall have. Shall I not have? They will not have. I have been. Have you not been? We have not been. Have they not been? Had he not been? We had not been. Had you been? They had been. We shall be. They would not be. We should be. Should you not be? He should not be. I am become. Am I become? I am not become. Am I not become? He is not become. We were become. They were not become. We were not become. Were we become?

EXAMINATION ON THE TENSES.

- What is the second person singular of all the verbs?
- What is the third person singular present of *seyn*?
- What persons are alike in all the tenses and numbers of the verbs?
- What is the second person plural present of *seyn*?
- How does the second person plural of the other verbs end?
- How is the subjunctive present of *seyn* formed?
- How is the subjunctive present of *haben* and *werden* formed?
- What is the difference between the subjunctive and indicative perfect of all the auxiliaries?
- What is the compound perfect of *haben*?
- What is the pluperfect of *seyn*?
- What is the compound perfect of *werden*?
- What is the future of all the auxiliaries?
- How is the conditional formed?

II. THE DIVISION OF VERBS.

Verbs are divided into regular and irregular, and then again into active, passive, neuter, compound, reflective, and impersonal.

§ 1. OF REGULAR ACTIVE VERBS.

It is necessary to observe their inflection and formation,

1st. A regular active verb has *te*, for the first perfect; and *et*, for the participle; as

Loben, To praise.

Infinitive.

Participle Present.

Participle Perfect.

Loben.

Lobend.

Gelobet.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich lobe, I praise.

Wir loben, we praise.

Du lobest, thou praisest.

Ihr lobet, you praise.

Er, or sie lobet, he, or she praises.

Sie loben, they praise.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich lobete, I did praise.

Wir lobeten, we did praise.

Du lobetest, thou didst praise.

Ihr lobetet, you did praise.

Er, or sie lobete, he, or she did praise.

Sie lobeten, they did praise.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Plural.

Lobe du, praise thou.

Lobet ihr, praise you.

Lobe er, praise he.

Loben sie, praise they.

Er lobe, he may praise, instead of er lobet, is the only difference between the indicative and subjunctive.

2d. The formation of the regular verbs is remarkable for the following terminations :

- ben. schaben, to rub; glauben, to believe.
 chen. hochen, to listen; schnarchen, to snore.
 eln. buchstabeln, to spell; lächeln, to smile.
 den. dulden, to bear.
 fen. tropfen, to drop; stopfen, to quilt.
 fen. schminken, to paint; schicken, to send.
 igen. bekräftigen, to confirm; reinigen, to cleanse.
 len. schälen, to peel; schnallen, to buckle.
 men. schrammen, to scratch.
 nen. dehnen, to stretch.
 rn. bessern, to improve; fordern, to demand.
 ren. wären, to last; führen, to carry.
 schen. mischen, to mix; löschen, to quench.
 seln. dreheln, to turn in a lath; fräuseln, to curl.
 sen. missen, to miss; erwählen, to elect.
 ten. leuchten, to light.
 zeln. runzeln, to wrinkle.
 zen. weßeln, to sharpen; glänzen, to polish.

PRACTICE.

- pres. I rub. We listen. They snore. You spell.
 perf. I smiled. You revenged. We bore. He
 dropped. They quilted.
 comp. perf. I have painted. Has he sent? You have
 not confirmed. Has he not cleansed?
 They have peeled.
 plup. Had I buckled? You had not scratched.
 They had stretched. We had not im-
 proved.
 fut. I shall last. Will you not carry? We shall
 mix. We shall not quench. She will
 curl. He will not miss.
 cond. I should elect. We should not expect. You
 would not. He would sharpen. He
 would not polish.

§ 2. OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs form two divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

Verbs in this division take *te* in the perfect, with some changes in the word itself.

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
brennen, to burn.	ich brenne, &c.	ich brannte, &c.	gebrannt.
rennen, to run.	the same.	(but herennen is	
kennen, to know.	the same.	regular).	
nennen, to call.	the same.		
senden, to send.	the same.		
wenden, to turn.	the same.	(and likewise	
		regular)	

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
	1st. PER. 2 3		
bringen, to bring.	ich bringe, st, r.	ich brachte, &c.	gebracht.
denken, to think.	ich denke, &c.	ich dachte, &c.	gedacht.
dürfen, to dare.	ich darf, st, *	ich durfte, &c.	gedürft.
können, to be able.	ich kann, st, *	ich konnte, &c.	gekonnt.
mögen, to be willing.	ich mag, st, *	ich mochte, &c.	gemocht.
müssen, to be obliged.	ich muß, st, *	ich mußte, &c.	gemußt.
sollen, to be obliged.	ich soll, st, *	ich sollte.	gesollt.
wollen, to be willing.	ich will, st, *	ich wollte.	gewollt.
wissen, to know.	ich weiß, st, *	ich wußte.	gewußt.

* The third person like the first, and in *wollen* the plural is *wir wollen*, *ihr wollet*, *sie wollen*.

Obs. The subjunctive present and perfect of these verbs change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into the diphthongs *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

SECOND DIVISION.

In this division the irregularities are as follow:

- 1st. The participle ends in *en*.
- 2d. The second and third persons singular of the present indicative and perfect subjunctive, change the vowels into diphthongs.
- 3d. The infinitive, perfect, and participle change their vowels in such way as to form three classes, which are subdivided into three sections.

The other modes and tenses not mentioned are regular.

1. FIRST CLASS.

The infinitive and participle the same vowel.

SECTION FIRST.

<i>Inf. & Part.</i>	<i>Pr.</i>			<i>Perf.</i>
<i>a</i>	1	2	<i>ä</i>	3 <i>ie</i>
Blasen, geblasen,	blase,	bläsest,	bläset,	blies, (to blow)
So fallen, hauen (which make hieb) raten, laufen, fangen, hängen, &c. (the two last take <i>i</i> in the perfect.)				

SECTION SECOND.

<i>Inf. & Part.</i>	<i>Pr.</i>			<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sub.</i>
<i>a</i>	1	2	<i>ä</i>	3 <i>u</i>	
Backen, gebacken,	bäcke,	bäckst,	bäckt,	buck, (rather backte)	
					(to bake)

So graben, laden, schlagen, &c.

SECTION THIRD.

<i>Inf. & Part.</i>	<i>Pr.</i>			<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Sub.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>
<i>e</i>	1	2	<i>i</i>	3 <i>a</i>	<i>ä</i>	like the 3d per.
Essen, gegessen,	esse,	isst,	ist,	as, aße (to eat)		
So fressen, treten, &c.						

2. SECOND CLASS.

The participle and perfect, the same vowel.

SECTION FIRST.

Inf. Part. & Perf. the rest regular.

ei

Besseissen, beßissen, beßiß (to apply)

So beissen, gleiten, kneisen, &c.

or ie

gedeihen, gediehn, gedieñ (to borrow.)

So bleiben, leihen, meiden, preisen, reihen, scheiden, schei-
nen, schnehen, (better regular) schreiben, schreyen, speien,
schweigen, steigen, treiben, weisen, zeihen.

SECTION SECOND.

Inf. Part. & Perf. Ind. Sub.

ie

ö

ö

Betrieden, / betrogen, betrog, betröge (to deceive)

glimmen, flammen, verwirren.

In the higher writers the second and third persons singular, present, and imperative, change *ie* into *eu*.

Inf. Part. & Perf. Ind. Sub. - Pr.

Imper.

2 3

3

Biegen, gebogen, bog, böge, beugst, beugt, beuge, (to
inflect)

So biethen, fliegen, (only in the imperative) fliehen,
fließen, gebiethen, genießen, gießen, kriechen, lügen, riechen,
schließen, sprießen, triefen, ziehen.

SECTION THIRD.

Inf. Part. & Perf. Ind. & Sub. Pr. Imper.

e

o

b

2

3

Bellen, gebollen, bell, bölle, bißst, bißt, bill (to bark)

So beklemmen, dreschen, fechten, quellen, erlöschen, sche-
ren, schmelzen, schwellen, verlöschen.

The following do not change in the present and impe-
rative, erwägen, bewegen, gären, heben, melken, rächen,
(gerochen, the rest regular) pflegen, schwären, schwören,
verhehlen (verhöhlen) the rest regular, wägen.

3. THIRD CLASS.

Infinitive, participle, and perfect, have different vowels.

SECTION FIRST.

Inf.	Part.	Perf.	Sub.	Pr.	Imp.
e	o	a	ä	2	3
Bergen,	geborgen,	barg,	bärge,	birgst,	birg (to conceal)

So brechen, erschrecken, empfehlen, nehmen, sprechen, stehen, treffen.

The following change the ä of the subjunctive into ö, befehlen, bersten, gebären, gelten, schelten, stehlen.

The following change the ä into u, helfen, sterben, verbergen, werben, werden, werfen.

SECTION SECOND.

Inf.	Part.	Perf.	Sub.
i	o	a	ö
Kinnen,	geronnen,	rann,	rönne (to run)
So beginnen,	besinnen,	gewinnen,	schwimmen, sinnen, spinnen.

SECTION THIRD.

Inf.	Part.	Perf.	Sub.
i	u	a	ä
Binden,	gebunden,	band,	bände (to bind)
This class contains all others of i in the infinitive.			

The following verbs fall under none of the foregoing rules.

Inf.	Part.	Perf.	Sub.
bitten, to pray.	gebeten.	bat.	bäte.
erschallen, to resound.	erschollen.	erscholl.	erschölle (schallen, regular.)
gehen, to go.	gegangen.	ging.	
beißen, to bid.	gebeissen.	bließ.	

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sub.</i>
kommen, to come.	gekommen.	kam.	käme (<i>pr.</i> kommst
kommt,) commonly	kömmst,	kömmst.	<i>imp.</i> komm.
bewillkommen, (regular.)			
liegen, to lie.	gelegen.	lag.	läge.
rufen, to call.	gerufen.	rief.	(also ruste)
saufen, to drink.	gesoffen.	soff.	söffe (<i>pr.</i> säufst,
			sauffe.
stehen, to stand.	gestanden.	stand.	stünde (stände)
stossen, to thrust.	gestossen.	stieß.	(<i>pr.</i> stößest, stöß)
saugen, to suck.	gesogen.	sog.	söge (säugen, re-
			gular)
schrauben, to screw.	geschroben.	schrob.	schrobe.
thun, to do.	gethan.	that.	thäte.

All the irregulars may be found in the vocabulary.

PRACTICE ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.

I blow, blasen.	We hold, halten.
Thou roastest, braten.	You hang, hängen.
He falls, fallen.	They run, laufen.

PERFECT.

I baked, backen.	We grew, wachsen.
Thou didst dig, graben.	You created, schaffen.
He loaded, laden.	They beat, schlagen.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

I have eaten, essen.	You have lent, leihen.
Hast thou not given, geben.	Have you written, schreiben.
He has not read, lesen.	They have not beaten, schla-
Have we not caught, grei-	gen.
fen.	Have they slept, schlafen.

PLUPERFECT.

He had seen, sehen.	She had not pleased, gefal-
Had I commanded, befehlen.	len.
We had acquired, erwerben.	I had not wrestled, ringen.
Had they not fought, kampf-	We had not sounded, klingen.
ten.	

FUTURE.

I shall find, finden.	You will dig, graben.
Shall I not devour, fressen.	Will you not resemble, gleichen.
They will recover, genesen.	
We shall not pour, gießen.	They will not seize, greifen.

CONDITIONAL.

I should hold, halten.	Would he not come, kommen.
Should we help, helfen.	
You would not measure, messen.	We should load, laden.

SUBJUNCTIVE PERFECT.

I might read, lesen.	You might measure, messen.
He might give, geben.	They might see, sehen.
We might dig, graben.	

EXAMINATION ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

- How is the first class of irregulars formed ?
- What infinitives have it in the perfect ?
- How is braten conjugated ?
- What is the participle of fangen ?
- What does empfinden make in the perfect ?
- How is the present indicative of the verbs halten, and hängen, formed ?
- What is the infinitive of gelassen ?
- What is the infinitive of gehauen ?
- What is laufen in the participle ?
- Are its vowels the same in the participle and perfect ?
- What is the infinitive when the participle is in i ?
- What is the participle of the infinitive in o ?
- What is the participle of beklemmen ?
- Does sechten make gefochten ?
- What does heilen make in the participle ?
- Conjugate pflegen.
- When the infinitive is e, what is the subjunctive ?

When the infinitive is *i*, what is the participle ?

What is the perfect of *beginnen* ?

What does *besinnen* make in the participle and perfect ?

What is the participle of *sinken* ?

What does *empfinden* make in the perfect ?

What classes take the diphthongs in the present tense ?

What classes take diphthongs in the perfect subjunctive ?

Suppose the infinitive to be *ei*, what must be the participle ?

What is the infinitive of *geslohen* ?

What is the infinitive of *geschlagen* ?

What is the perfect of *schaffen* ?

Does *tragen* change its vowel in the participle ?

§ 3. PASSIVE VERBS, REGULAR OR IRREGULAR,

Are conjugated throughout, in all their tenses, with the auxiliary *werden* added to the participle, as *Ich werde gelobet*, I am praised ; *du wirst gelobet*, thou art praised.

§ 4. NEUTER VERBS,

Take either *seyn* or *haben* before the participle.

Ist. REGULAR VERBS,

Which take *seyn*, answering to *to have* in English.

<i>bemühen</i> , to endeavour.	<i>ich bin bemühet.</i>
<i>gelangen</i> , to attain.	..... <i>gelanget.</i>
<i>klettern</i> , to climb.	..... <i>geklettert.</i>
<i>reisen</i> , to travel.	..... <i>gereiset.</i>
<i>rennen</i> , to run.	..... <i>gerennet.</i>
<i>segeln</i> , to sail.	..... <i>gesegelt.</i>
<i>sinnen</i> , to meditate.	..... <i>gesinnet.</i>
<i>stolpern</i> , to stumble.	..... <i>gestolpert.</i>
<i>traben</i> , to trot.	..... <i>getrabet.</i>
<i>verzagen</i> , to despond.	..... <i>verzaget.</i>
<i>wandeln</i> , to walk.	..... <i>gewandelt.</i>
<i>wandern</i> , to wander.	..... <i>gewandert.</i>

2d. IRREGULAR VERBS,

Which take *seyn*.

blieben, to remain.	ich bin geblieben.
erschallen, to resound.	..... erschollen.
fahren, to fare.	..... gefahren.
gleiten, to slip.	..... geschlitten.
klimmen, to climb.	..... geklimmen.
kriechen, to creep.	..... gekrochen.
laufen, to run.	..... gelaufen.
reiten, to ride.	..... geritten.
schleichen, to sneak.	..... geschlichen.
schreiten, to stride.	..... geschritten.
schwellen, to swell.	..... geschwollen.
schwimmen, to swim.	..... geschwommen.
springen, to jump.	..... gesprungen.
steigen, to mount.	..... gestiegen.
verschwinden, to disappear.	..... verschwunden.
weichen, to yield.	..... gewichen.

3d. REGULAR VERBS,

Which take *haben* in German, and in English take *to be*.

dürsten, to thirst.	ich habe gedürstet.
eifern, to be zealous.	..... geeifert.
faulen, to putrify.	..... defaullet.
flecken, to stain.	..... gefleckt.
fluchen, to curse.	..... gefluchet.
herrschen, to govern.	..... geherrschet.
klatschen, to clasp.	..... geklatschet.
kollern, to be unruly.	..... gekollert.
kranken, to be ill.	..... gekranket.
rasen, to be mad.	..... geraset.
schämen, to be ashamed.	..... geschämet.

schaden, to hurt.	ich habe geschadet.
schwindeln, to grow giddy.	..... geschwindelt.
subeln, to be slovenly.	..... gesubelt.
thronen, to enthrone.	..... gethronet.
vermeinen, to be of opinion.	..... vermeinet.
fargen, to be penurious.	..... gefarget.
wachen, to be awake.	..... gewachet.
zürnen, to be angry.	..... gezürnet.

PRACTICE.

Has he endeavoured. We have attained. He has not travelled. Have you sailed? They have not meditated. Have they stumbled? We have continued. They have not ridden. I have fared. Have I proposed? I have not expected. Have I not run? He has sneaked. She has stridden. Has she swelled? Has he not swam? Have you sat? You have jumped. Have you not stood? You have not disappeared. They have not yielded. I was thirsty. I have been zealous. Have you not been penurious? Has he been ill? He has not been mad. She has not been hurt. Has she not been ashamed? Have we not been giddy? We have not been slovenly. They have not been enthroned. Have they not been of opinion? They have not been awake. He has not been angry.

§ 5. COMPOUND VERBS.

There are two kinds of compound verbs; first, those which have short syllables before them, and admit of no alteration in their conjugation.

These syllables are as follow :

after.	as afterreden,	to backbite.
be.	... befinden,	... find.
emp.	... empfangen,	... receive.

ent.	as entstehen,	to arise.
er.	... erfinden,	... invent.
ge.	... gedeihen,	... prosper.
hinter.	... hinterbleiben,	... remain behind.
miß.	... mißfallen,	... displease.
verab.	... verabfolgen,	... deliver.
verun.	... verunehren,	... dishonour.
voll.	... vollbringen,	... complete.
ur.	... urtheilen,	... judge.
zer.	... zerstören,	... destroy.

2d. Those which are compounded with particles, which in some tenses of the conjugation are to be separated from them; the principal particles they are compounded with, are the following :

ab.	anheim.	auf.
davon.	dafür.	davor.
darunter.	dawider.	dazwischen.
durch.	ein.	einher.
fort.	für.	heim.
hin.	gleich.	her.
herab.	herauf.	heraus.
herbey.	herdurch.	herein.
hernach.	herüber.	herum.
herunter.	hervor.	herzu.
hin.	hinab.	hinan.
binauf.	binaus.	hinüber.
hinzu.	innen.	mit.
nach.	nieder.	ob.
über.	voll.	voran.
voraus.	vorüber.	vorbey.
weg.	wieder.	zu.
zumwieder.		

§ 6. REFLECTIVE VERBS

Are formed with *mich, dich, sich, uns, euch, and sich*, as,

*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>ich tröste mich, I comfort myself,</i>	<i>wir trösten uns, we comfort ourselves.</i>
<i>du tröstest dich, thou comfortest thyself.</i>	<i>ihr tröstet euch, you comfort yourselves.</i>
<i>er tröstet sich, he comforts himself.</i>	<i>sie trösten sich, they comfort themselves.</i>

And so of the other tenses.

Most verbs may be made reflective in German by the addition of the reflective pronoun, though not in English.

<i>sich begeben, to renounce.</i>	<i>sich enthalten, to refrain.</i>
<i>sich erbarmen, to pity.</i>	<i>sich schämen, to be ashamed.</i>
<i>sich freuen, to rejoice.</i>	<i>sich bewerben, to canvass.</i>
<i>sich äußern, to appear.</i>	<i>sich erinnern, to remember.</i>
<i>sich grämen, to grieve.</i>	<i>sich entschlagen, to avoid.</i>

§ 7. THE IMPERSONALS

Are formed by *es, it, as*.

<i>es regnet, it rains.</i>	<i>es hagelt, it hails.</i>
<i>es schnehet, it snows.</i>	<i>es taget, it dawns.</i>
<i>es schauert, it showers.</i>	<i>es wittert, it storms.</i>
<i>es blißet, it lightens.</i>	<i>es stürmet, it storms.</i>
<i>es donnert, it thunders.</i>	<i>es währet, it lasts.</i>
<i>es thauet, it thaws.</i>	<i>es dauret, it lasts.</i>
<i>es wehet, it blows.</i>	

REFLECTIVE IMPERSONALS,

With *mir, dir, &c.*

With *mich, dich, &c.*

<i>es ziemet (geziemet) mir, it suits me.</i>	<i>es freuet (erfreuet) mich, I rejoice.</i>
<i>es gebühret mir, it becomes me.</i>	<i>es betrübet mich, it afflicts me.</i>

es beliebt mir, it pleases me.	es hungert mich, I am hungry.
es mangelt mir, it is wanting to me.	es dürstet mich, I am dry.
	es schläfert mich, I am sleepy.
	es reuet mich, I repent.

Most of these verbs may be used personally.

The word *man*, one, we, &c. is applied to most verbs in German.

Man denkt, it is thought.

Man hört, we hear.

Man sagt, they say.

Man glaubet, they believe.

SECT. VI.

Adverb, Nebenwort.

1st. Most adjectives are used adverbially.

2d. Many adjectives may be changed into adverbs by the addition of the syllable *lich*, and changing the vowels into diphthongs, as *klar*, clear; *klärlich*, clearly.

3d. The adverbs which most frequently occur in writing and conversation are the following, which the scholar ought to learn.

1. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

wo, where.	innen, drinnen, within.
woher? whence?	aussen, draussen, without.
wohin? whither?	inwendig, internally.
wohinwärts, whereto.	auswendig, externally, by heart.
hie, hier, alhier, here.	oben, droben, above.
da, dort, dafelbst, there.	auf, up.
daher, dorthier, thence.	ab, off, down.
abwesend, absent.	

dahinwärts, thereto.	fern, forne, before, front-
irgendſ, irgendſwo, somewhere	ing.
nirgendſ, nirgendſwo, nowhere	hinten, behind.
anderſwo, elsewhere.	gegenwärtig, present.
allenthalben, allerwegen, aller-	nah, near.
orten, everywhere.	fern, ferne, far.

2. ADVERBS OF TIME.

wenn? wann? when?	leſtens, leſtthin, leſtlich,
denn, dann, alſdenn, alſ:	lately, laſtly.
dann, then.	einſmalſ, at ſome time.
nun, jezt, now.	vormalſ, ehemalſ, formerly.
bald, ſoon.	nachmalſ, nachher, after-
ſchon, already.	wards.
früh, early.	wieder, wiederum, again.
ſpät, late.	ſeither, ſeit, ſince.
je, jemalſ, ever.	heute, to-day.
nie, niemalſ, never.	morgen, to-morrow.
noch, ſtill.	geſtern, yeſterday.
noch nicht, not yet.	vorgeſtern, the day before
beyzeiten, betimes.	yeſterday.
allezeit, allewege, always.	übermorgen, the day after
zuzeiten, zuweilen, biſweilen,	to-morrow.
sometimes.	eben nun, juſt now.
einf, einſtenſ, once.	

3. AFFIRMATIVES AND NEGATIVES.

ja, yeſ.	ſchlechterdingſ, abſolutely.
nein, no.	immermehr, ever.
wahrlich, truly.	nimmermehr, never.
gar nicht, not at all.	glaublich, credibly.
ſaum, hardly.	vielleicht, perhaps.
keineſwegeſ, by no means.	vermuthlich, probably.
in der That, indeed.	mag ſeyn, may be.
unſeſibar, doubtleſſ.	wirklich, really.

ADVERBS OF VARIOUS USE.

meist, fast, schier, almost.	überraush, exceedingly.
beynahe, nearly.	zugleich, at the same time.
genug, enough.	zusammen, together.
theils, partly.	sämmtlich, altogether.
als, wie, as.	gelegentlich, conveniently.
wie, how.	sachte, softly.
warum, why.	fonderlich, besonders, especially.
darum, therefore.	hauptsächlich, chiefly.
gleicherweise, likewise.	anders, otherwise.
so, so.	mit fleiß, on purpose.
zu, allzu, too.	vielmehr, rather.
ganz, gänzlich, whole, wholly.	redlich, sincerely.
wohl, gut, well.	recht, right.
übel, schlecht, ill.	unrecht, wrong.
bösh, badly.	noch, still, yet.
also, thus.	
kurz, in short.	

SECT. VII.

Preposition, Vorwort.

Of prepositions observe,

§ 1. THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Some prepositions govern a genitive, some a dative, some a genitive and dative, some an accusative, and some a dative and accusative.

I. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE.

hath, not used but in its compound aufferhalb, out.
aufferhalb des Hauses, out of doors.

innerhalb, in, within.	innerhalb dreyer Tage, in three days.
oberhalb, in the higher part of.	oberhalb der Stadt, in the higher part of the town.
unterhalb, in the lower part of.	unterhalb der Stadt, in the lower part of the town.
halben, or halber (when the noun has no article or pronoun before it) on account of.	deiner Laster halben, on account of your vices.
kraft, by virtue of.	alters halber, on account of your age.
laut, according to.	kraft meines Amtes, by virtue of my office.
	laut des königlichen Befehls, according to the king's command.
mittelft, (better) vermittelst, by, by the means of.	vermittelst deines Beystandes, by means of your assistance.
unweit, not far from.	unweit des Hauses, not far from the house.
ungeachtet, notwithstanding (follows the substantive)	seines Fleißes ungeachtet, notwithstanding his industry.
vermöge, by reason, or virtue of.	vermöge seiner Geburt, by reason of his birth.
während, during.	während der Zeit, during the time.
wegen, on account of (before or after the substantive)	wegen seines Fleißes, on account of his industry.

2. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

aus, out of.	aus dem Bette, out of bed.
ausser, out of.	ausser der Stadt, out of town.
bey, by, near.	bey der Hand, by the hand.
mit, with.	mit ihm, with him.

entgegen, against (when it follows the substantives)	dem Winde entgegen, against the wind.
gegen über, opposite to (separated)	gegen mir über, opposite to me ^{mir} .
nebst samt, together with.	nebst samt dem Vater, together with the father.
seit, since.	seit der Zeit, since the time.
von, from.	von mir, from me.
zu, to.	zu mir, to me.
zuwider, contrary to against.	mir zuwider, against me.

3. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

durch, through.	durch dich, through you.
für, for.	für mich, for me.
gegen, against, towards.	gegen den Wind, against the wind.
gen, towards (applied to himmel only as)	gen Himmel, towards heaven.
gen, by (used as a nautical phrase as)	Nord gen Ost, north by east.
um, about.	um die Stadt, about the city.
wider, against.	wider mich, against me.

4. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE AND DATIVE, AND THE GENITIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

ohne, without, generally after the substantive with the acc.	ohne mich, without me.
after the substantive with the gen.	zweifels ohne, without doubt.
zufolge, according to (before the substantive with the gen.)	zufolge ihres Befehls, according to your command.
after the substantive with the dative.	ihrem Befehl zufolge, according to your command.

längs, along (generally with the dative, sometimes with the genitive) *längs dem Wege*, along the way.
längs des weges, along the way.

5. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

<i>an</i> , at, on, in; dative.	<i>an einem Orte</i> , in or at, a place.
to; accusative.	<i>an alle Orte</i> , to every place.
<i>auf</i> , in; dat.	<i>auf dem Felde</i> , in the field.
into; acc.	<i>auf das Feld</i> , into the field.
<i>hinter</i> , behind; dat.	<i>hinter mir</i> , behind me.
acc.	<i>hinter mich</i> , behind me.
<i>in</i> , in; dat.	<i>in dem Zimmer</i> , in the room.
into; acc.	<i>in das Zimmer</i> , into the room.
<i>neben</i> , next to; dat.	<i>neben meinem Hause</i> , next to my house.
acc.	<i>neben mein Haus</i> , next to my house.
<i>über</i> , above; dat.	<i>über mir</i> , above me.
over; acc.	<i>über mich</i> , over me.
<i>unter</i> , among; dat.	<i>unter den Leuten</i> , among the people.
under; acc.	<i>unter den Tisch</i> , under the table.
<i>vor</i> , before; dat.	<i>vor der Zeit</i> , before the time.
acc.	<i>vor die Thür</i> , before the door.
<i>zwischen</i> , between; dat.	<i>zwischen dir und mir</i> , between you and me.
acc.	<i>zwischen dich und mich</i> , between you and me.

§ 2. THEIR COMPOSITION.

Ist. With *da*, *dar*, instead of *der*, *dieser*, *derselbe*.
daran, on it, or that. *darunter*, under that, or, it.

darauf, upon it, that.	dagegen, against that, it.
daraus, from thence, it, that.	damit, with that, it.
darein*, in it, that (when it requires the accusative)	daneben, near that, it.
darnach, after it.	davon, of that, it.
darum, for it, that.	dawider, against that, it.
davor, before it, that.	dazu, for that, it.
darunter, under it, that.	davor, before that, it.
darum, for it, that.	dazwischen, between that, it.

* Darin, in it, that (when it requires the dative.)

2d. With *hier*, the same prepositions as before.

hieran, on this, or it, &c. *hierauf*, upon this, or it, &c.

3d. With *wo*, *wor*, instead of *welcher*, *was*.

<i>woran</i> , on which.	<i>wogegen</i> , against which.
<i>worauf</i> , upon which.	<i>wover</i> , before which.
<i>worin</i> , in which.	<i>worunter</i> , under which.
<i>womit</i> , with which.	<i>worneben</i> , next to which.
<i>wodurch</i> , by, or through which.	<i>worüber</i> , upon which.
<i>warum</i> , for which.	<i>wofür</i> , for which.
	<i>wozu</i> , to which.

4th. With *her*, and *hin*, as adverbs.

herab, *hinab*, *herunter*, down-wards. *herauf*, upwards, &c.

5th. Some are separated, as

<i>um-her</i> , round about.	<i>vor-her</i> , <i>vor-weg</i> , before.
<i>unter-weg</i> , under away.	<i>hinter-her</i> , <i>hinter-drein</i> , behind.
<i>über-weg</i> , above away.	<i>von-aus</i> , from out.

§ 3. THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

1. With the article as.

for as for as
am, an dem, am Fenster. zum, zu dem, zum Tisch-ter.

<i>for</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>as</i>
im, in dem, im Hause.	zur, zu der, zur Hochzeit.		
beym, bey dem, beym Vater.	vom, von dem, vom Wetter.		
fürs, für das, fürs Vaterland.	durchs, durch das, durchs Feuer.		
ans, an das, ans Land.	aufs, auf das, aufs Eis.		
ins, in das, ins Wasser.	übers, über das, übers Meer.		

SECT. VIII.

Conjunction, Bindwort.

Of conjunctions observe.

1st. The following conjunctions join words and sentences without changing the position of the verb.

Und, and; auch, also; aber, allein, sondern, but; doch, jedoch, yet, however; denn, jedenn, dann, for, because; zwar, however, indeed; entweder, either; oder, or; weder, neither; noch, nor.

2d. The following conjunctions taken relatively throw the verb to the end of the sentence.

Als, as; wenn, wann, when, if; da indem, as since; seitdem, since; wofern, dafern, sofern, if; nachdem, after; demnach, sintemal, whereas; im fall, in case; in so fern, in so much; ehe, before; wo nicht, if not; ob, whether; ungeachtet, notwithstanding; als ob, as if; daß, that; auf daß, damit, in order that; weil, bieweil, wiewohl, obwohl, obgleich, ob schon, wenn gleich, though.

3d. The following used relatively throw the verb back, but otherwise they place the nominative after the verb,

darum, therefore; warum, wherefore; daher, hence; woher, whence; deshalb, deswegen, um deswillen, therefore, for which reason; weshalb, weswegen, um deswillen, for which reason, wherefore.

4th. The following conjunctions require others after them, the latter of which throw the nominative behind the verb.

1		2	
entweder,	either.	oder,	or.
weder,	neither.	noch,	nor.
weil,	because.	so,	
da,	when.	so,	
je,	the.	desto,	the.
je,	the.	je,	the.
so wohl,	as well.	als,	as.
zwar,	indeed.	aber allein, but.	
		doch, jedoch, however.	
		gleichwohl, although.	
		hingegen, on the contrary.	
		nichts desto weniger, nevertheless.	
wenn,	if.	so.	
wie gleichwie,	as.	so.	
also,	as.	so.	
so,	so.	so.	
nicht,	not.	sondern,	but.
nicht allein,	} not only.	sondern,	but.
nicht nur,		sondern auch,	but also.
obgleich,	} although.	so, so.	
ob schon,		so doch, however.	
obwohl,		so nichts, desto weniger, nevertheless.	
wenn schon,			
wenn auch,			
wiewohl,			

VOCABULARY.

NAMES OF DAYS, MONTHS. &c.

Jahr, year.	November, Wintermonath,
Halbe Jahr, half year.	November.
Viertel Jahr, quarter of a year.	December, Christmonath,
Monath, month.	December.
Viertel, quarter.	Tag, Day.
Stunde, hour.	Nacht, Night.
Minute, minute.	Sonntag, Sunday.
Augenblick, moment.	Montag, Monday.
Mitternacht, midnight.	Dienstag, Tuesday.
Januarius, or Januar, Jenner, January.	Mittwoch, Wednesday.
Februarius, or Februar, Hornung, February.	Donnerstag, Thursday.
Martius, or März, March.	Freitag, Friday.
April, April.	Sonnabend, or Samstag, Saturday.
May, May.	Feyertag, Holiday.
Junius, or Juny, Brachmonath, June.	Fest, Feast.
Julius, or July, Heumonath, July.	Weynachten, Christmas.
September, Herbstmonath, September.	Ostern, Easter.
October, Weinmonath, October.	Pfingsten, Whitsuntide.
	Michaelis, Michaelmass.
	Winter, Winter.
	Sommer, Summer.
	Spring, Spring.
	Herbst, Autumn.
	Herbstzeit, Harvest-time.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES, &c.

Europa, Europe.	England, England.
Asia, Asia.	Schottland, Scotland.
Africa, Africa.	Irland, Ireland.
America, America.	Holland, Holland.
Deutschland, Germany.	Sachsen, Saxony.
Franken, Franconia.	Schwaben, Suabia.

Bayern, Bavaria.	Böhmen, Bohemia.
Oesterreich, Austria.	Schlesien, Silesia.
Ungarn, Hungary.	Schweiz, Switzerland.
Brandenburg, Brandenburg.	Preussen, Prussia.
Pommern, Pomerania.	Westphalen, Westphalia.
Flandern, Flanders.	Pohlen, Poland.
Curland, Courland.	Liefland, Livonia.
Rußland, Russia.	Lappland, Lapland.
Schweden, Sweden.	Grönland, Greenland.
Dennemark, Denmark.	Island, Iceland.
Norwegen, Norway.	Frankreich, France.
Italien, Italy.	Genua, Genoa.
Venedig, Venice.	Neapolis, Naples.
Spanien, Spain.	Portugal, Portugal.
Griechenland, Greece.	Türkei, Turkey.
Tartarei, Tartary.	China, China.
Japan, Japan.	Ägypten, Egypt.
Barbarey, Barbary.	Ostindien, East-Indies.
Westindien, West-India.	Nachen, Aix-la-Chappelle.
Augsburg, Augsburg.	Haag, Hague.
Prag, Prague.	Hamburg, Hamburg.
Regensburg, Ratisbon.	München, Munich.
Costnitz, Constance.	Nürnberg, Nuremburg.
Freyburg, Frybergh.	Breslau, Breslaw.
Warschau, Warsaw.	Wien, Vienna.
Manheim, Manheim.	Rom, Rome.
Leipzig, Leipzig.	Meissen, Misnia.
Halle in Sachsen, Hall in Saxony.	Livorno, Leghorn.
Cassel, Cassel.	Lisabon, Lisbon.
Wittenberg, Wittemberg.	Mainz, Mentz.
	Lüneburg, Lunenburg.

The names of other cities are the same in German as in English.

A GENERAL EXAMINATION ON THE WHOLE
GRAMMAR.

1.

Der Mantel des Bruders? What gender is Mantel? What must be its declension from its termination? What case is the article des, or the noun Bruders? What is the declension of masculines in er? Die Länge der Zeit. What is remarkable in the gender and declension of Länge? What does the termination of eit denote? What gender and case does er denote in the article? Is this termination any where else to be found? Die Tage der Woche. Where do you find the termination of e, in the article? If Tage is of the second declension, what must be its number? If Woche is of the feminine gender, what must be its declension? Die Möglichkeit des Verstandes. What gender does eit denote? If it is feminine, what must be its declension? What is the termination of Verstandes, when the sign of its case is taken off? What gender does the article denote? What is the declension of masculines ending in d? Die Härte des Steins. What gender does the ending of e denote? and what declension? What case takes s? Is this the general ending of the genitive? Are there any exceptions? What are they? What terminations take es? What genders and declensions take en? Are there any nouns which take n? Find me some. Tell me what cases, genders, and declensions take e?

2.

Er hat schöne Haare. What pronoun is er? Is it masculine or feminine? Sie hat schöne Zähne. What person and number is hat? What is the verb from whence it comes? What declension does e, in adjectives denote? What is the plural of all adjectives and articles? Der Bruder ist ein ehrlicher Mann. What part of speech would

you suppose *ehrlicher* to be from its ending? What declension does *er* denote? *Du hast grosses Vermögen.* Is there an adjective in this sentence? What is the *es* a sign of? Is there any noun? What is its termination? *Ihr seyd reicher, als ich.* What does the termination of *reicher* denote it to be? Are all comparatives alike? Find some. *Das ist der billigste Mann.* What termination is *ste*? Is this the termination of all superlatives? Do any take *esse*? What distinction is there in the terminations? Give me examples of both.

3.

Euer Weg ist der kürzeste. Die schönste Blume. Mein jüngster Bruder. Das sind grössere Männer als ich. What is remarkable in all the vowels of the adjectives? What adjectives change their vowels into diphthongs in the comparative and superlative? Is any thing observable relative to the declensions of these comparatives and superlatives? Under what declension are adjectives, with *mein*, and *alle*, ranged? *Du gute Seele. Ihr ehrlichen Leute. Ein schönes Kind. Ein frommer Vater. Wir armen Marme. Wenig gutes Brod. Meinen eigenen Hause. Manche frommen Mütter. Um manches guten Vorsages willen. Dieser alte brave Mann. Jene schönen rothen Blumen. Aller übrigen fremden Gäste.* First show me which are personal pronouns, and what cases, persons, and genders, they are. What declensions of adjectives do they require? Next shew me what are possessive pronouns? What are their cases? What declension of adjectives do they require? next what are demonstrative and definite pronouns? What are their cases? What declension of adjectives do they require after them? Which are adjectives? What cases agree, and what differ? Lastly, which are substantives, what are their terminations and genders, and what must be their declensions.

4.

Er spricht von meinem Vater. What is *er*? What does the termination of *t*, shew *spricht* to be? Did you ever see any thing like the *i* in the middle? What verbs make the third person singular take this? What case does *von* require after it? What gender and case is *meinen*? *Es wird ihnen gefallen mir diese Günst zu erweisen.* What is *es*? What is *wird*? From what does it come? What tense is it the sign of? To what part of a verb is it joined? What person is it? What tense is it? What does the *a* in *gefallen* show it to be, regular, or irregular? When the infinitive is *ei*, as in *erweisen*, what is the perfect, and participle? *Ich habe mich entschlossen.* What is *ich*? What tense, number, and person, is *habe*? What are those verbs called that have *mich*, *sich*, &c. united to them? What part of speech does *entschlossen* appear to be from its termination? What part of the verb must it be from being united to *habe*? If it be a participle formed with *o*, what must be the infinitive and perfect? *Er hat mir sein Haus verboten.* What person must *hat* be? Is *mir* singular or plural? What case is it? What is *sein*? What gender is it? What gender and declension is *Haus*? What is *verboten*? Observe the *e*, in the middle? What words take an *o*, in that manner? If it be a verb and the participle, what must be the perfect or infinitive?

SOME ABBREVIATIONS VERY COMMON IN GERMAN.

a. a. o.	am angeführten Orte, -	in the above mention- ed place.
a. T.	altes Testament,	Old Testament.
Ausg.	ausgenommen,	except.
B.	Band,	volume.
C. Kap.	Kapitel,	chapter.
d.	dieses,	of the present month.
d. i.	das ist,	viz.
derg.	dergleichen,	of this kind.
f. or folg.	folgend (<i>sing.</i>)	} the following.
ff.	folgende (<i>plu.</i>)	
geb.	geboren,	born.
gef.	gestorben,	died.
h. G.	heilige Schrift,	Holy Scriptures.
Hr. Hn.	Herr, Herrn,	Sir, Sirs.
i. J.	im Jahre,	in the year.
N. G.	Nachschrift,	postscript.
od.	oder,	or.
G. f.	siehe,	see.
u.	und,	and.
u. a. m.	und andere mehr,	and the like.
u. d. g.	und dergleichen,	
n. f. f.	und so fort (<i>od.</i>) ferner,	} &c.
u. f. m.	und so mehr,	
u. f. w.	und so weiter,	
v.	von,	of,
z.	Zeile,	line.
Z. B. &c.	{ zum Beispiele,	} for example.
	{ zum Exempel,	

EXPLANATION
OF THE
SIGNS USED IN THIS PART.

THE *Italics* in the Example mark the subject of the Rule.

Words included in { } are not to be altered.

The letters m, f, n, denote the Gender, which being given, the Scholar may easily find the Declension by the Table.

The Figures ¹, ², ³, denote the position of the words, and what ever are included in () must be placed before or after others included in the same manner.

THE SYNTAX,

WITH
EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATING INTO GERMAN.

PART II.

SECT. I.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARTICLE.

I. **THE** Articles *ein, a; and der, the;* are used as often as in English, but must agree with the noun in gender, number, and case.

EXAMPLE.

The father, the mother, the sister, and a child.
Der Vater, die Mutter, die Schwester, und ein Kind.

PRACTICE.

The creator of the world	{ is }	the God of the
Schöpfer, m. Welt, f. gen.	{ ist }	Gott, m.
Christians.	{ Observe }	the rules of the school
Christ, m. gen. { Beobachten sie }	{ Regel, f. ac. Schule, f. g.	
and the eye of the master.	The books	{ are
Auge, n. acc. Meister, m. gen.	Buch, n. { sind	

very dear. } Write an answer. A game
 sehr theuer. } Schreiben sie Bescheid, m. acc. Spiel, n.
 { is lost. }
 { ist verloren. }

Here * is a knife. There is an apple. Give me the bow. Have you a mother. He has a brother. I see the friends,

II. The article *der* is used likewise before most adjectives taken substantively, and most spiritual things in the nominative, and before all nouns invariably in the other cases.

EXAMPLES.

1. Reason the noblest gift of nature. 2. Caution is the mother of security. 3. Love virtue.
 Die Vernunft das edelste Geschenk der Natur. Die Vorsicht ist die Mutter der Sicherheit. Lieben sie die Tugend.
 4. Hate vice.
 Hassen sie das Laster.

PRACTICE.

Man is rational. Good breeding requires it.
 Mensch, m. vernünftig. Wohlstand gebietet es.
 Weariness overcame me. Death is certain. Man
 Ermüdung, f. übermannte mich. Tod, m. gewiß.
 is mortal. Truth { is weakened by no years. }
 sterblich. { wird (geschwächt?) (durch keine Jahre) }
 Nature { desires } only what is necessary. Reason
 { verlangt } nur nothwendige, n. Vernunft, f.
 { wishes for } what is useful. Selflove { seeks after }
 { will } nützlich, acc. Selbstliebe, f. { sucht }

* It is here supposed that the scholar has previously made himself acquainted with the whole of the Grammar. As all the words in these exercises have been given before.

what is agreeable.

Passion

{ requires }
{ fordert }

angenehme, n. acc.

Leidenschaft, f.

superfluities.

Uebersüssige, n. acc.

All old Spartans loved * bodily exercises, hunting, war, and fatigues †. All Siberians, on the contrary, effeminacy, idleness, and sensual delights ‡. Hope conceals the evils of life. Bacchus is the god of wine.

III. The article is omitted in German, whenever the substantive expresses the part of a thing, which the English generally signify by the word *some*.

EXAMPLE.

Eat bread, and drink water.

Essen sie Brod, und trinken sie Wasser.

As also before proper names of persons and places in the nominative case, except *Schweiz*, Switzerland, *Elßaß*, Elßace, *Niederlande*, the Netherlands, *Sevant*, the Levant, *Haag*, the Hague, *Palz*, the Palatinate; *Turkei*, Turkey; and all others in ei; or the names of persons take no article when they have a change of termination, otherwise they do.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Cicero* was an excellent orator. 2. *Lombardy*

Cicero war ein vor trefflicher Redner. Die *Lombardie* lies in Italy.

3. *Cataline's* conspiracy. 4. *Cicero's* orations.

Keben.

* A compound word. Look for *Leib* in the dictionary.

† *Beschwerlichkeit*.

‡ *Ergeßlichkeit*.

PRACTICE.

{ Give me } some paper, pens, and ink.
 { Geben sie mir } Papier, n. Feder, f. Dinte, f. a.
 { Write some } letters. { Bring me } some
 { Schreiben sie } Brief, m. acc. { Bringet mir }
 sand and sealing-wax. Alexander was a { great }
 Sand, m. Siegelack, n. acc. { großer }
 conqueror. England and France { are often } enemies.
 Eroberer, m. { sind oft } Feind, m.
 The temple of Solomon. The logic of Wolf.
 Tempel, m. Salomo. Logik, f. Wolf.

He has generosity. Do you eat ham. Here is Beef.
 The plays of Aristophanes. Brutus killed Caesar. The
 odes of Horace.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

Nouns of different genders require the repetition of the
 article, but those of the same gender require it only be-
 fore the first, and before spiritual things it may be entirely
 omitted.

EXAMPLES.

The house and meadow. The coat and hat.
 Das Haus und die Wiese. Der Rock und Hut.

PRACTICE.

The sheep, cow, and dog. The hare and pigeon.
 Schaf, n. Kuh, f. Hund, m. Hase, m. Taube, f.
 { are good to eat. } Ingratitude and debauchery { are
 { sind gut zu essen. } Undankbarkeit, f. Schwelgerei { sind
 shameful crimes. } The leopard and tiger
 schändliche Verbrechen. } Leopart, m. Tiger, m.
 { are rapacious } animals.
 { sind reißende } Thier, n.

Obs. 2. In pathetic or emphatic expressions the article is entirely omitted, as Gut, Ehre, Leben, kurz alles ist verlohren; property, honour, life, every thing, in short, is lost.

EXAMINATION ON THE ARTICLE.

In what manner is the article governed by the noun? Are the articles used as often in German as in English? Are they used any oftener? And in what cases are they particularly used? Before what sort of nouns? Is Tugend, Wahrheit, Ehre, Großmuth, Natur, Tod, Ermüdung, or Mensch, of this description? Is the article omitted at all? Are nouns taken generally or only in part when the article is omitted? What proper names do not take the article? Are there any which do? In what cases? If nouns are of the same gender do they repeat the article? What do they do if they are of different genders?

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISE UPON THE ARTICLE.

Commerce { embraces } an { infinite number of }
 Handel, m. { umfasst } acc. { unendliche Menge von }
 things. } Pleasures { weaken } courage. } Con-
 Sachen. } Lust, f. { schwächen } Muth, m. } Ber-
 tempt of life is common. { Muth, m. } objects
 achtung, f. Leben, n. ist gemein. { viele } Gegenstand, m.
 { excite } attention. { Do you find } plea-
 { reizen } Aufmerksamkeit, f. { finden sie } Vergnü-
 sure { in going there? } The root of wisdom,
 gen, n. { dahin zu gehen? } Wurzel, f. Weisheit, f.
 I have money, { I eat } butter. { Justice is the }
 Geld, n. { Ich esse } Butter, f. Gerechtigkeit, f.
 bond of society. Socrates the heathen { believed }
 Band, n. Gesellschaft, f. Heide, m. { gläubte }
 immortality to be the { worthiest } object of man's
 Unsterblichkeit, f. sey { würdigste } Gut, n.
 wishes; or, of the wishes of man.

Wunsch, m.

Arithmetic* is the science of numbers. She has intellect. Philosophy† is a science. Paris is the seat of knowledge, of taste, and of friendship. Time is not the only master of experience. The calamity of war. Venus is the goddess of love, and Minerva the goddess of wisdom, of arts, and of sciences.

SECT. II.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NOUN.

1. When two nouns come together with *of* between them, the latter must be put in the genitive.

EXAMPLES.

1. The blessing of peace. 2. The father of the master.
Das Glück des Friedens. Der Vater des Lehrers.

PRACTICE.

The proprietor of the garden is the brother of the gardener. The goddess of fortune. The master of the house.
Eigenthümer, m. Garten, m. Bruder, m. Gärtner, m.
Göttin, f. Glück, n. Meister, m.
Haus, n.

Saturn was the god of time, and Cybele the goddess of the earth. Pluto the god of hell, and Vulcan the god of fire.

Obs. Sometimes the genitive is put first.

* A compound word, look for *Rechnen*.

† Look for *Welt*.

NOUNS.

79

EXAMPLE.

The Emperor's son.

Des Kaisers Sohn.

PRACTICE.

The king's speech. The queen's brother. The
 König, m. Rede. Königin, f. Bruder.
 man's knife. The child's parents. The king's
 Mann, Messer, n. Kind, n. Eltern, pl.
 { surest } guard is the love of his subjects.
 { sicherste } Wache, f. Liebe, f. Unterthan, m.

Obs. 2. But when many words come in a sentence, the first term in German is put in the genitive, and the last in English.

EXAMPLE.

The prince of Wales's steward.

Des Prinzen von Wallis Hausverwalter.

PRACTICE.

The king of Spain's subjects. In queen Eliza-
 von Spanien Unterthan, m. Unter Königin
 beth's reign. The empress of Russia's domi-
 Regierung, f. Kaiserin von Russland Herr-
 nions.
 schaft, f.

*The queen's of Hungary's crown. The queen of Eng-
 land's wisdom.*

*Exception 1. (to the rule.) To, instead of of, is some-
 times the sign of the genitive in German.*

EXAMPLE.

He is a father to the poor.

Er ist ein Vater der Armen.

SYNTAX.

PRACTICE.

They are slaves to their passions. Socrates was
 Slave, m. ihrer Leidenschaft, f. war
 an enemy to vice, He is a friend to the family.
 Laster, n. Familie, f.

We are by nature children of wrath, enemies to God,
 and slaves to Satan.

Excep. 2. Of has the nominative after it in nouns of
 number, weight, measure, and names of months, isles,
 kingdoms, or cities.

EXAMPLES.

1. A glass of beer. 2. A measure of oil. 3. The isle
 Ein Glas Bier. Ein Maas Del. Die Insel
 of Man.
 Man.

PRACTICE.

Give me a drop of water. A hundred weight of
 Geben Sie mir Tropfe, m. Wasser, n. Centner, m.
 lead. A couple of pigeons. A flock of sheep. The
 Paar, n. Taube, f. Herde, f. Schaf, n.
 city of London.
 Stadt, f. London.

A dish of fish. A quart of wine. A peck of oats.
 The month of March. The kingdom of Great Britain.
 A piece of bread.

II. In answer to the questions *wenn?* when? *wie oft?*
 how often? the days or years are put in the genitive.

EXAMPLES.

1. When did it happen? On Sunday, Monday, &c.
 Wenn ist das geschehen? Sonntags, Montags.

PRACTICE.

When is he busy? At night. Are there not twelve
 er geschäftig? Sind nicht zwölf
 hours in the day? How often did the doctor come?
 Stunde, f. kam Doctor, m.
 Twice a day.

When does he come? In the morning. In the after-
 noon. In the evening. At night. At midnight. How
 often does he come? Five time a year. Six times in
 the day.

In speaking of weeks the Germans say, drey-mahl in der
 Woche, not drey-mahl der Woche.

III. In answer to the questions, wenn? when? wie
 lang? how long? wie groß? how large? wie weit? how
 wide? wie breit? how broad? wie hoch? how high? the
 noun must be put in the accusative.

EXAMPLES.

1. When will he come? On the Saturday following.
 Wenn wird er kommen? Den folgenden Sonnabend.
2. How long was he writing? The whole day.
 Wie lang schrieb er? Den ganzen Tag.

PRACTICE.

When did he come? The other day. How broad and
 Wenn kam er? andern
 thick is this plank? A foot broad, and an inch thick.
 dieses Brett? Fuß, m. Zoll, m.
 How long { has he been here? } A day. A month.
 { ist er hier gewesen? } m. m.
 A moment.
 Augenblick, m.

When will he come? This morning. This noon.
 This evening. It has rained the whole day. The whole
 night. When do they set out? The first of February.
 The fifth day following.

EXAMINATION ON THE NOUNS.

When is the genitive of nouns in general used? Are there any exceptions to this rule? What is the first? Is *of* always the sign of the genitive in German? Before what sort of noun is it not? Is the genitive used in other cases? When is the accusative used? When is the genitive used in answer to the *wenn*? And when is the accusative used in answer to the same? In the sentences *on the Tuesday. In the forenoon*, is the time to be in the genitive or accusative.

In the sentences *the next day; the following month*; is the accusative to be used.

Is there any difference between the answers of *wie oft*, and *wie lang*?

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISE ON THE NOUN.

The power of habit. The king's palace.
Macht, f. Gewohnheit, f. Palast, m.
 Glory is the recompence of virtue. Ignorance is the
Ehre, f. Lohn, m. Unwissenheit, f.
 mother of error, of wonder, and of superstition.
Irrthum, m. Bewunderung, f. Aberglaube, m.
 The formation of the eye and ear is an { admirable }
Bildung, f. n. n. vortreffliches }
 testimony of God's wisdom. The king of France's
Zeugniß, n. Weisheit, f.
 death. The preface { to this } book is very long.
Vorrede, f. dieses } sehr lang.
 The ear is the organ of hearing, and the eye of
Gehörsglied, n. Gehör, n.
 seeing. The island of Corsica is very pleasant. The
Geficht, n. Insel, f. schön.
 month of March is often { as cold as } December. The
 oft { so kalt als }
 fifth of January. In the day-time.

SECT. III.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADJECTIVES.

I. When adjectives are joined to nouns they must agree with them in gender, number, and case; but when they stand in the place of adverbs, by following the verbs they remain unchangeable. The rules for the use of the article before nouns, will apply to adjectives with nouns.

EXAMPLES.

Declinable.

1. A good man.
Ein guter Mann.
2. A good woman.
Eine gute Frau.
3. A good child.
Ein gutes Kind.
4. Good men.
Gute Männer.

Indeclinable.

1. The man is good.
Der Mann ist gut.
2. The woman is good.
Die Frau ist gut.
3. The child is good.
Das Kind ist gut.
4. The men are good.
Die Männer sind gut.

PRACTICE.

Rich people are mortal { as well as } the poor. Strong
sterblich { wie }
wine is wholesome for a weak stomach. High
gesund für schwach Magen, acc.
mountains are not so fertile as the low. Bring us good
Berg, m. sind nicht so als Bringet uns
wine. I know honest people. { She made herself }
Ich kenne ehrlich { Sie machte sich }
ridiculous. The fortune of Alexander the Great. The
verächtlich. Glück, n.
courage of Henry the fourth.
Muth, m.

The statue which they built to Henry the fourth. She had her eyes open. Rude and ignorant men. They are charming people. Her mind is lively. Have you been good.

II. The 2d *Exception*, R. 1. Nouns, applies to nouns alone, not to nouns with adjectives.

EXAMPLE.

A drink of *fresh* water.
Ein Trunk frisches Wassers.

PRACTICE.

A glass of fine beer. A drop of good water. A yard
fein Tropfe, m.
of broad ribbon. A pair of new shoes.

A piece of new * bread. A piece of stale bread. A dish of salt meat. A dish of roast meat.

III. *Of* or *with*, after adjectives, require the genitive in German.

In this case the adjective is placed at the end of the sentence.

EXAMPLE.

He is *worthy* of my friendship.
Er ist meiner Freundschaft würdig.

PRACTICE.

He is guilty of a great crime. I am weary of
schuldig überdrüssig
books. He is in want of sleep. They are mind-
Buch, n. bedürftig Schlaf, m. Sie sind einge-
ful of the thing.
dent.

* *Frisch*, is new, when applied to bread.

I am not deserving the many favours you shew me.
He is weary of writing.

IV. *To* or *for* requires the dative in German after adjectives which are placed as before.

EXAMPLE.

That is *advantageous* to the country.

Das ist dem Lande vortheilhaft.

PRACTICE.

That is injurious to the people. The son is like the
schädlich Volk, n. gleich
father. The labour is easy for a man, but difficult to a
Arbeit, f. leicht aber schwer
child.

Nature is kind to all. That is peculiar to the German language. This is common to all weak men.

V. The adjective is used as a substantive in German, whenever the sense is not obscured by it.

EXAMPLES.

A *wise man* is better than a *strong man*. The rich
Ein Weiser ist besser als ein Starker. Die Reichen
and poor.
und Armen.

PRACTICE.

The lame man is	{	gone out.	{	The looks of the
lahm		ausgegangen.		Blick, m.
fearful man.	{	He gives it	{	to the generous man.
furchtsam		Er giebt es		großmüthig

Do not disturb the sick man. The weak man
 Rühren sie nicht krank acc.
 { is subject } to the strong man.
 { unterwirft } dat.

The countenance of an ignorant man is the emblem of his ignorance. The beautiful woman is admired by all youths.

VI. After the comparative, the word *als* or *dann*, *than*, follows.

EXAMPLE.

He is richer *than* Cræsus.

Er ist reicher *als* or *dann* Crösus.

After the superlative *von* or *unter*, *of* or *among* (with the dative) or the genitive.

EXAMPLES.

He is the best *of* the brothers. He is the
 Er ist der Beste *von* or *unter* den Brüdern. Er ist der
 best of the brothers.
 Beste der Brüder.

Best and least, &c. is sometimes expressed by *am* before the superlative.

EXAMPLE.

I like him *the best*.

Ich liebe ihn *am besten*.

After *so*, *as* and *so*, comes *als*, *as*, to express a degree of comparison.

EXAMPLE.

He is *as* serious *as* Cato.

Er ist *so* ernsthaft *als* Cato.

After *it*, *the*, comes *je* or *deste*, *the*, to express a degree of comparison.

EXAMPLE.

The older he is the wiser he grows.

Je älter er ist je or desto weiser er wird.

PRACTICE.

{ Are you not } more happy than we? She is the
{ Sind sie nicht }
finest woman of the three. He is stronger than Hercu-
Weib, n.

les. The waves { were } as high as mountains. My
Welle, f. { waren } Berg, m.

book is not so large as that. The more { we spend }
groß { man verthut }

the less { we possess. } { We shall receive } the
{ man behält. } { Wir werden empfangen^a }
most.

1

The more we enjoy intellectual * pleasure, the more lively our taste for it becomes. That is the most. This is the least. He is not so light as I am. I am as strong as you. The richer you are the happier you ought to be.

VII. Broken numbers are always placed before the whole number.

EXAMPLE.

A crown and a half. Two florins and a half.

Underhalb Thaler. Dritthalb Gulden.

PRACTICE.

Three ells and a half. It is half after three. It is half a year. Six ounces and a half. Three pounds three quarters.

* Geistig.

more fortunate { a man is } the more friends { he has. }
 glücklich { Man ist } { man hat }

He is more learned than all { his } brothers. He is the
 { seine }

bravest of them. The ostrich is the largest bird. The
 herzhast groß

elephant is the largest of all quadrupedes.

vierfüßig Thier.

France is more populous* than Germany. It is as high as a man on horseback. He is not possessed † of his reason. The ears of princes are open to flattery, but the complaints of the oppressed do not reach the deaf ears of proud monarchs.

SECT. IV.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRONOUNS.

As the personal pronouns are so nearly connected with the verbs, it may not be improper to defer speaking of them at present, and proceed to those of another kind.

§ 1. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

I. The conjunctive and absolute pronouns, the first of which precede, and the second follow the noun, must agree with it in gender, number, and case. But when this pronoun follows any tense of *seyn* it is indeclinable.

EXAMPLES.

My father, my mother, and my children. That
 Mein Vater, meine Mutter, und meine Kinder. Das

* See Volt.

† Nüchtern.

book is *mine*. These apples are *mine*. My house lies
 Buch ist mein. Diese Äpfel sind mein. Mein Haus liegt
 near *yours*.
 nahe bey dem Ihrigen.

The rule for the repetition of the adjective applies here.

PRACTICE.

My vines, meadows, and fields are in good con-
 Weinberg, m. Wiese, f. Feld, n. sind wohl be-
 dition: Your sister dances better than mine, but mine
 stellet. tanzet allein
 speaks German better than yours. That book is yours.
 redet deutsch
 Your brother's house. These gardens are his.
 Diese

My sister's knife. He gave it to my brother's wife and
 your's. These hats are your's, and these coats are
 their's.

II. The article, with the personal pronoun in the dative
 or accusative, is often used for the possessive, and in
 many other cases where the noun or pronoun has been
 before given.

EXAMPLE.

I burnt *my* finger.
 Ich verbrannte mir den Finger.

PRACTICE.

The tears flow from his eyes. It is my turn { I
 fließen aus an dat. Reihe, f. { Ich
 shall wash } my hands and face. It glim-
 werde (waschen^a) } (dat. Hand, f.¹ Gesicht, n. Es glim-
 mers before my eyes.
 mert vor Aug, dat.

He affronted * him to † his face. It grieves my soul (me in the soul.) My heart aches. His teeth are fallen out.

§ 2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

I. Dieser is used for *this*, *that*, to distinguish one thing from another. It agrees with the substantive in gender, number, and case, and is repeated as the adjective.

EXAMPLE.

This man and *that* woman are here.
Dieser Mann und dieses Weib sind hier.

PRACTICE.

These boys and those girls are the children of that
Knabe, m. Mädchen, n. Kind, n.
woman. This house { is Mr. Martin's. } The son
Weib, n. { gehöret Herrn Martin. }
of this man is the husband of that woman.
Ehemann, m.

Give these apples and pears to that boy. These boys and those girls are the children of that woman.

II. In comparing two things *dieser*, *this*, is put for the first; and *jener*, *that*, for the second, answering to *ce-luici*, and *celuila*, in French.

EXAMPLE.

These apples are good, but *those* are bad.
Diese Äpfel sind gut, aber jene sind böse.

PRACTICE.

This man is much more generous than that. This girl
großmüthig

* Stoffen.

† Vor den Kopf.

is more modest than that. This horse is much better than
 that.
 fitfam

You must do this but not leave that. Follow virtue and
 shun vice; that is your friend, this your enemy.

III. Dies, this, and das, are used when there is no
 noun before them; (answering to ceci and cela.)

EXAMPLES.

This is good but that is bad. This is the city from
 which I came.
 Dies ist gut aber das ist übel. Dies ist die Stadt von
 welcher ich kam.

PRACTICE.

Do you believe this or that? That gives me much
 pleasure. These are the clothes and books. This is the
 man to whom you spoke yesterday. That is the woman.
 glauben sie giebt mir
 Vergnügen. Kleid, n.
 mit welchem sie redeten gestern.

This is the person I love. These are the men whom
 we call our teachers. This is the peasant. I detest this.

§ 3. RELATIVE.

I. Der, who, and welcher, who and which, are used
 the one for the other, except in the genitive, where dessen
 answers to whose. They must agree with the nouns in
 gender and number. But their case is governed by the
 verb, noun, or preposition, to which they belong.

EXAMPLES.

1. The children who play underneath.
 Die Kinder welche unten spielen.
2. That is
 Das ist

the defect *to which* he is most subject. 3. That is a
 der Fehler welchem er am meisten ergeben ist. Das ist ein
 man *whose* virtue is known to me. 4. The letter *which*
 Mann dessen Tugend mir bekannt ist. Der Brief welchen
 I sent you.
 ich ihnen schickte.

PRACTICE.

That is an evil to which he is often subject. The death
 übel ³ often¹ ²
 which they have merited. Ferdinand whose courage
 sie haben¹ verdienet² Muth, m.
 is known. The gardener who has killed the dog.
 ist² bekannt¹ Gärtner hat³ getödtet² - ¹ acc.

It is the man whom we saw yesterday. A miser, whose
 soul has lost all its strength. He spoke with the freedom
 of a man, who had nothing more to fear.

II. Sometimes the relative may be understood in Eng-
 lish, but cannot in German.

EXAMPLE.

The hundred florins I lent you yesterday.
 Die hundert Gulden die ich ihnen gestern geliehen habe.

PRACTICE.

The way I went was uneven. That is the man I
 Weg, m. ich gieng war uneben. ich
 saw yesterday. The reasons you give are not solid.
 sah² gestern¹ Grund, m. sie geben sind nicht fest.

The company he keeps is not reputable. The letters
 you wrote yesterday are not gone to the post.

III. Wo, stands for *welcher*, or *der*, when compounded
 with prepositions. See Gr. p. 63.

EXAMPLE.

That is *what* astonishes me.

Das ist worüber ich mich verwundere.

PRACTICE.

That is what I am persuaded of. That is the house of
 bin² versichert¹ von.
 which I spoke. It is a friend upon whom you may
 gesagt habe. auf sie verlass
 depend.
 sen können.

Have you money with which you can pay. Here is a
 pen with which you may write.

IV. *Der*, and *derjenige*, he, they, those, &c. are used
 when who follows in the sentence (answering to *celui* in
 French.)

EXAMPLE.

He is happy *who* is content.

Der ist glücklich welcher zufrieden ist.

PRACTICE.

He who spoke with me. That virtue is great which
 redete² mit¹ mir.
 { stands the proof of disappointments. } I have
 { auch in Widerwärtigkeiten die Probe hält. } Ich habe
 seen him who has said it.

3 2 1

Should he not be my friend who lays open my failings
 to me? That is the will of him who sent me. Why
 should I lament the loss of those who are dead.

§ 4. INTERROGATIVES.

I. The interrogatives *welcher* ? *which* ? and *was für ein* ? *what* ? are joined to nouns, with which they must agree in gender and number. The case being governed by other words as before. *Welcher* sometimes requires the genitive, or *von* with the dative.

EXAMPLES.

Here are two watches. *To which* of the two do you
Hier sind zwey Sacuhren. Welcher von beyden geben sie
 give the preference ? *What* difference is there ?
den Vorzug ? Was für ein Unterschied ist da ?

PRACTICE.

To what science do you apply ? What horse
Auf Wissenschaft, f. acc. legen sie sich ? acc.
 { has he bought ? } Which of the gentlemen do you see ?
 { hat er gekauft ? } *Herr, m.*

To which of the ladies are you going ? What dish is
 that ? What man is there ? What book has he ?

II. When the nouns are in the plural number, or do
 not admit of any plural, the *ein* is omitted.

EXAMPLES.

What children are there ? *What* gold is that ?
Was für Kinder sind da ? Was für Gold ist das ?

PRACTICE.

What weather is it ? What wine have you ? What
Wetter Wein
 corn is there ? What bread is there ?
Mehl Brod

What books do you want? What clothes will you put on?

§ 5. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

I. These pronouns, which are not joined to substantives, must, however, agree with a substantive understood; viz. be of the masculine for a man, of the feminine for a woman, and of the neuter for a thing understood.

EXAMPLES.

Have you no <i>money</i> ?	No;	I have <i>none</i> .
Haben sie kein Geld?	Nein;	Ich habe keins.
<i>Every man.</i>	<i>Every woman.</i>	<i>Every thing.</i>
Jeder.	Jede.	Jedes.

PRACTICE.

No one knows when he will die. A certain person
weiß wann er wird sterben.
came. I have known a certain woman. Have you
Ich habe gekannt acc.
wine. No; I have none.

Every thing under the sun is subject to change. Many things occur in our age which we could not have believed. Has he a daughter? Yes; he has one.

II. The word *it*, is expressed by *da*, when united to prepositions. See Gr. p. 62.

EXAMPLE.

I am very much surprized *at it*.
Ich verwundere mich sehr darüber.

PRACTICE.

I thank you for it. I congratulate you on it. He
Ich danke ihnen für. Ich wünsche ihnen Glück zu.

tiemen who stood at the window. The book you
 standen², (unh¹ Fenster, n.) ihr
 have sent me is very good. Can we really love those
 habet³ gesant² mir¹ lieben
 whose vices the whole world detests? That reason-
 ganz Welt, f. verabscheuet, vernunft-
 able creature, whom we call man, does many unreason-
 tig Geschöpf nom. heist nom. that
 able things.

Man is the only creature whose happiness is imperfect.
 What great advantage has he then over the birds and
 beasts? This, his soul, which is immortal. Whom have
 you seen? He whom you saw yesterday was the friend
 of my brother. What is your intention? This girl is
 very amiable said that man to this woman.

SECT. V.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PERSONAL VERBS.

On these verbs it is necessary to consider their agree-
 ment, government, moods, and tenses.

§ 1. THE AGREEMENT OF VERBS.

I. A verb agrees with the noun or pronoun, which is
 the nominative to it in number and person. All nouns
 and pronouns are of the third person, except ich, du, sin-
 gular; wir, ihr, plural. Two or more nouns in the singu-
 lar require a verb plural.

EXAMPLE.

I speak. He reads, and our friends write.
 Ich spreche. Er liest, und unsere Freunde schreiben.

PRACTICE.

The sun shines. Fame and immortality await
 Sonne scheint. Ruhm Unsterblichkeit erwarten
 you. The eagle and hawk are birds of prey. We are
 acc. Adler Habicht Raubvögel.
 the children of God. She is there. I eat. He sings.
 Kind essen. singen.

Justice and integrity are his companions. He plays
 the whole day. They dance. We walked.

II. In consequence of the capricious distribution of the
 genders in German, the personal pronouns *er*, *sie*, and *es*,
 are used for *it*, according to the gender of the noun re-
 ferred to. And so likewise are the possessives *sein*, and
ihr, for *its*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Do you see the sun? It throws *its* rays upon the
 Sehen sie die Sonne? Sie wirft ihre Strahlen auf die
 earth. 2. The eagle spreads *its* wings.
 Erde. Der Adler breitet seine Flügel aus.

PRACTICE.

The court and its magnificence. Do you see this
 Hof, m. Herrlichkeit, f.
 flower? It is very beautiful. How great is its charm;
 Blume, f. sehr schön. Reiz, m.
 but how short its duration. There is the child. It plays.
 kurz Dauer, f. Kind, n. spielen.

The wine has lost its taste; it is flat. The child has
 broken its arm; it is ill. The world has its enjoyments;
 but it is filled with pain and misery.

III. In addressing your equals or superiors, it is usual
 to take the third person *sie*, and the possessive *ihr*, the

first of which is always expressed in German, though not in English.

EXAMPLE.

Come here, Sir, and look.

Kommen sie, mein Herr, und sehen sie.

PRACTICE.

Do you know him, Madam? Have you seen her?
kennen, acc. Haben gesehen, acc.

Will you come? Bring your friend.
Wollen kommen? Bringen, acc.

Obs. Du is used towards the deity, children, and familiars; and it is not uncommon to use ihr to tradesmen, and er, he; sie, she; to male or female domestics.

§ 2. THE GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

1. *Of* or *from*, are the signs of the genitive, after verbs in German. Sometimes the preposition is implied in the sense of the verb. The accusative comes with the genitive if there is any other case in the sentence.

EXAMPLES.

1. I assure you *of* it. 2. I cannot keep myself
Ich versichere dich dessen. Ich kann mich dessen
from it. 3. He avoids (he withdraws *from*) the
nicht erwehren. Er entzieht sich der
company.
Gesellschaft.

PRACTICE.

Free me from this charge. He has accused him of
Ueberheben Amt, n. angeklaget² (¹
the crime. He conquers the city. They will banish
) sich bemächtigen verweisen²
him from his country.
(¹)

I cannot refrain from tears. He has deigned * me one look. I could not restrain my laughter.

II. *To, for, or from*, are the signs of the dative, and sometimes understood as before. The accusative is the second case.

EXAMPLES.

The debauchee is addicted to drinking. The scholar
Der Lüderliche ergiebt sich dem Trunk. Der Schüler
seeks the book for me. The earth is like a ball.
sucht mir das Buch. Die Erde gleicht einer Kugel.

Sometimes the dative is used with the accusative when we express the genitive. This remark is similar to what was made on the Possessive Pronouns, R. II.

EXAMPLE.

The French have cut off their king's head.
Die Franzosen haben ihrem König den Kopf abgeschlagen.

PRACTICE.

Send me twenty crowns. You want to force it from
Du willst abzwängen?
me. Ask him for the book. Obey thy parents.
) Fodern ab. Gehorchen Eltern, plu.

They surrender the city to the generous enemy. Reach me that thick book. He forgave his faithless friend. We thank you for your council. Assist a miserable man.

III. Those verbs in German require the accusative which have no preposition after them in English.

EXAMPLE.

I have known him longer than two years.
Ich habe ihn länger als zwei Jahre gekannt.

* Würdigen.

PRACTICE.

Curb your violent passions, He goes this way.
 Bezäumen heftig Leidenschaft.
 The creditor summons the debtor. She confesses her
 gläubiger verklagen Schuldner. bekennen
 fault.
 Fehler, m.

They carried him away half dead. He embraced me
 with both arms. The surgeon binds up his wounds.

Obs. 1. The dative is generally placed before the accusative, as, er sagte seinem Bruder seine Armuth, he mentioned his poverty to his brother.

Obs. 2. In some sentences the German use two accusatives, as er nennet mich seinen Freund, he calls me his friend.

§ 3. THE MOODS AND TENSES OF VERBS.

I. The tenses of the indicative in German are used the same; but they are expressed by three different ways in English.

EXAMPLES.

PRESENT.

1	2	3
I know it.	I am writing.	Do you not know it?
Ich weiß es.	Ich schreibe.	Wißet ihr es nicht?

PERFECT.

We knew all.	Were they writing?	I did not know him.
Wir wußten alles.	Schrieben sie.	Ich kannte ihn nicht.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Have you seen it? We have been I did not see her.
writing.

Haben sie es gesehen. Wir haben geschrie- Ich habe sie nicht
 ben. gesehen.

PLUPERFECT.

¹ *I had just dined.* ² *Had they been writing?*
 Ich hatte eben zu Mittage Hatten sie geschrieben.
 gespeiset.

FUTURE.

I shall be glad of it. I shall not be writing.
 Ich werde darüber froh seyn. Ich werde nicht schreiben.

PRACTICE.

We have been reading the whole night. Have they
² ¹
 not been playing at dice? Had they read the letters
 (² spielen) (mit ¹ Würfeln)
 before you went? Had he not been dancing? They had
 ehe tanzen.
 not been gaming. I did know the author formerly. Did
 spielen. Verfasser vormalis.
 he give you the money?
 Geld.

Why did you not tell me? Did any body call me?
 What were you doing? Shall we not be dancing? Will
 they not be fencing? He will not be walking.

II. When the simple tenses in German are preceded
 by most conjunctions and all relatives, they are placed
 at the end of the sentence after participles and infinitives,
 which otherwise are always placed the very last in the
 sentence.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Whoever will preserve his life, shall lose it.*
Wer sein Leben erhalten will, der wird es verlieren.
2. *After he had said these words, he went away.*
Nachdem er diese Worte gesagt hatte, verschied er.

PRACTICE.

The horse which I have sold you. { I am sorry }
 verkauft. { Es ist mir leid }
 that he is sick. The letters which they have written to
 frank.
 me. Wait until I receive the money. As you have
 warten bekommen
 mentioned it to my cousin. Whilst I was reading the
 melden Vater, Indem
 letter.

You had been playing when I entered the room. You will receive no books if your father does not come.

III. *May, might, would, could, &c.* are the signs of the subjunctive in German, which are sometimes understood in English.

EXAMPLES.

I wish he *may come*. I hope he *may be happy*.
Ich wünsche daß er komme. Ich hoffe daß er glücklich sey.

PRACTICE.

He asked me whether I was sick. If I were rich I
would do it. I should have thought he had been more
gläubig.
polit.
böflich.

If I had money I would go there. I wish it may prove your happiness. I hope he may correct himself.

Obs. When the verb is placed at the beginning of the sentence the subjunctive is used, as *wäre ich reich*, were I rich; *hätte ich Bücher*, had I books.

IV. *Sollen*, shall, is used to express a command.

EXAMPLES.

He *shall* be severely punished.

Er soll schwer gestraft werden.

PRACTICE.

He shall finish his exercise. They shall not have what
endigen Aufgabe, f.

they want. Those who enjoy the benefits of peace
verlangen, genießen, nugen, m.

should undergo the fatigues of war.

leiden Beschwerde, f.

Frederic shall walk, and you shall ride. Cajus should not know. They shall not go.

V. *Zu*, to, is generally placed before the infinitive. The *um*, in *um zu*, in order to, retains its place; but *zu* goes immediately before the infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

I request you to take some. In order to grow rich.

Ich bitte sie davon zu nehmen. Um reich zu werden.

PRACTICE.

I came to ask. It was my duty to go. I am come
fragen. Pflicht geben.

in order to request your brother. In order to bring him.
bitten

I request you to lend me your book. He told it to me in order to remove my pain of mind.

VI. The infinitive without *zu* follows after all the auxiliaries; and the verbs *bleiben*, to continue; *finden*, to find; *fahren*, and *gehen*, to go; *liegen*, to lie; *nennen*, to call; *reiten*, to ride; *thun*, to do (*with*) *nichts* als, nothing but; *heißen*, to call; *helfen*, to help; *hören*, to hear; *lehren*, to teach; *lernen*, to learn; *sehen*, to see.

EXAMPLE.

I hear him *talking*.

Ich höre ihn reden.

PRACTICE.

He saw him *falling*. I am learning to read. They *fallen*.

make me laugh. He helped me to defend my rights. *lachen. vertheidigen Recht, n.*

She teaches me to read and write.

Does he learn dancing? He continues to kneel. They continued writing. She laid down to sleep. I found him sleeping. I found it lying upon the table. He did nothing but sleep. I call that sleeping.

VII. The infinitive after another infinitive of the auxiliaries, as well as *hören*, *sehen*, *lernen*, *helfen*, and *heißen*, is used instead of the participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. Who has *bid* you come?

2. Have you *heard* me

Wer hat dich kommen heißen?

Hast du mich reden

speak?

hören?

PRACTICE.

Many men have dared to sin. I have been able to
 dürfen sündigen.
 do it. Some have been willing to sing. I have seen him
 singen.
 writing.

He has been able to translate. I have seen him fish-
 ing. I have heard him playing on the harpsichord.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOODS.

Obs. 1. I am, before an infinitive active, must not be expressed ich bin, &c.; but ich werde, ich muß, ich soll, &c. according to the nature of the sentence.

EXAMPLES.

1. I am to go into the country. 2. I am to let him
 Ich werde ins Land gehen. Ich muß ihn wissen
 know. 3. What am I to pay? Was muß ich bezahlen?
 lassen.

Obs. 2. The subjunctive in German is sometimes used for the participle, and sometimes the verb sollen, for the infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

1. I am satisfied with his paying me in dollars. 2. I
 Ich bin zufrieden daß er mich in Dollars bezahle. Ich
 do not know what to do.
 weiß nicht was ich thun soll.

SECT. VI.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE, NEUTER, COMPOUND, REFLECTIVE, AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

§ 1. PASSIVE.

1. *Werden*, and sometimes *seyn*, is the sign of the passive. The first infinitive and participle of the compound tenses in English are placed last in German.

EXAMPLE.

I am praised by my friends.

Ich werde von meinen Freunden gelobet.

PRACTICE.

The city was { invested .. } the sixth of this month.
 { eingeschlossen }

eingeschlossen

Books are written by us. Children will be punished.
strafen.

strafen.

He has been much contemned. They have been written.
verachten.

verachten.

Every man will be despised who injures the characters of others by calumny. The troops were harrassed by a long and wearisome march. The learned are honoured.

II. The passive is used in speaking of things done by the assistance of man, and the active for things done by the assistance of inanimate objects.

EXAMPLES.

The coat is making.

Der Rock wird gemacht.

The fire is burning.

Das Feuer brennt.

PRACTICE.

The ship is building. The pot is boiling. The house
 bauen. kochen.
 was { repairing. } The fire is lighting.
 { ausgebeffert. } anzünden.

The candle is burning. The lead is melting. The sun
 is rising. The turnips are boiling. The pot is breaking.

Obs. The active form is sometimes preferred to the
 passive in German. Es ist leicht zu unterscheiden, it is
 easy to be distinguished; er ist zu fürchten, he is to be
 feared.

§ 2. NEUTER VERBS.

Some verbs, such as ausbrennen, ausdampfen, dringen,
 eilen, fortfahren, flattern, fließen, frieren, folgen, knien,
 bekommen, plagen, reiten, schlagen, ausschlagen, zurücksch-
 lagen, aufessen, take haben and seyn, according to the
 sentences in which they are used.

I. When the subject ex-
 presses more action than
 passion, they take haben.

II. When the subject ex-
 presses more passion than
 action, they take seyn.

EXAMPLE.

The fire is burnt out.
 Das Feuer hat ausgebrannt.

EXAMPLE.

The whole city is consumed.
 Die ganze Stadt ist ausge-
 brannt.

PRACTICE.

The coals have evaporated.
 Kohle, f.

PRACTICE.

The moisture is exhaled.
 Feuchtigkeit, f.

He has pressed upon me.	The enemy has penetrated Feind, m.
We have made haste with mit,	into the city. in, acc.
the affair. dat. Sache, f.	We were hastened into the in, acc.
We have continued to la- zu ar-	city.
bour. beiten.	We have gone off.
The bird has been fluttering. Vogel, m.	The blood has flown. Blut, n.

The stream has flown. He followed him (he is followed to him.) He has followed. The earth is frozen. We are frozen. It has frozen. I kneeled before him. He has been kneeling the whole day. I have received it (it is received by me.) The wood has crackled. The glass is cracked. It has burst. We rode to Leipsic. We have been riding the whole day. We have ridden a stone-horse.

§ 3. COMPOUND VERBS.

I. In the present and perfect tenses, and the imperative mood, the separable preposition is placed at the end of the sentence (except when the transposing words throw the verb to the end of the sentence) in which case they are then united.

EXAMPLES.

1. They retained me too long. 2. If I did not go away.
Sie hielten mich zu lang auf. Wenn ich nicht wegginge.

PRACTICE.

The boy curbed the horse with difficulty. The guests
einhalten
grasped at the meat as if they were hungry. He com-
zugreifen auß:

pletes what he undertakes. The ass threw off the burden.
 führen vorsehen. abwerfen East, f.

The wind * overthrew the trees. She † reproached him for his infidelity. I do not object to (against) it. He animates continually to labour.

II. *Zu*, in the infinitive, and *ge*, in the participle, are placed between the preposition and the verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. Do you mean to follow him? 2. He has deferred.
 Meynen sie ihm nachzufolgen? Er hat seine Reise
 his voyage.
 aufgeschoben.

PRACTICE.

The thief was stopped at the door. The trees have
 aufgehalten.
 budded. I have sat up the whole night. The family is
 ausschlagen. aufsetzen.
 extinct. I have sought for him in the whole city.
 aussterben. auffuchen in, dat.

The horse has kicked. He has lost his parents too early. He will rise late to-day. I have put in a trifle.

III. In verbs compounded of inseparable prepositions the *ge* is omitted in the participle, and *zu* is placed before the infinitive.

EXAMPLE.

I have obtained his pardon.
 Ich habe seine Verzeihung erhalten.

PRACTICE.

I have much to thank him for. The maid has broken
 verdanken zerbrechen.
 * Umwerfen. † Vorwerfen.

the glass to pieces. He has delivered the goods himself.

überbringen

He would freely have dispossessed me of my seat.

gern verdringen von *etw.* m. dat.

She has promised me a reward. The enemy has destroyed* the city. The instruments are put† out of tune.

§ 4. REFLECTIVE VERBS.

I. The reflexive pronouns, p. 56 Gram. always follow the verb immediately in the simple tenses. But when these tenses, or the participles and infinitives, are thrown to the end of the sentence, they keep their places.

EXAMPLE.

I comfort *myself*, and he will comfort *himself*.

Ich tröste mich und er will sich trösten.

PRACTICE.

He has consoled himself with vain hope. I hope

trösten mit leer Hoffnung, f. dat.

you will content yourself with what you gained. I have

vergnügen

always flattered myself.

schmeicheln

I have always fancied myself something, but now I perceive that I have deceived myself. Let no man recommend himself to another by mean arts.

II. Verbs, by which we express things that happen of themselves, or inward actions of the mind, are always reflexive:

* Zerstören.

† Verstimmen.

EXAMPLES.

1. The wind changes (*itself*.) 2. I remember (*myself*.)
 Der Wind ändert sich. Ich erinnere mich.

PRACTICE.

I shall wonder. The day declines. I rejoice at your
 wundern neigen freuen über
 good fortune. When are * you to be married. The
 verheyrathen
 wind falls. Guard against his snares.
 legen. hüten vor Nachstellung.

I erred materially on this point. The family retired †
 to the country. She complains without cause. We are
 ashamed. The storm was dissipated during the night.

§ 5. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

I. *Es*, *it*, is used likewise for *there* before *seyn*, *geben*,
 or *liegen*.

EXAMPLES.

1. It rains. 2. There are some books on the table.
Es regnet. *Es* liegen Bücher auf dem Tische.

PRACTICE.

There are some men whose tempers are intolerable.
 Temperament unerträglich
 It froze yesterday. There are fine houses in this city.
 It would be fine weather if it was not so cold.

Obs. 1. *Es* is used before some verbs, and the nomina-
 tive is thrown after them. *Es* lehret uns die Erfahrung,
 experience teaches us.

Obs. 2. *Es* is sometimes used for *so*, which in English
 is often omitted, as,

* Obs. 1. Moods † Begeben.

EXAMPLES.

1. I believe so. 2. Are you contented? No; I
 Ich glaube es. Sind sie zufrieden? Nein? ich
 am not.
 bin es nicht.

Obs. 3. In answer to questions, instead of saying, *it is*
I; say, *ich bin es*, I am *it*; so, *er ist es nicht*, he is not
it; *sie sind es nicht*, they are not *it*.

II. In denoting affections of the body the Germans use
 an impersonal form, p. 56, Gr.

EXAMPLES.

It seems to me. I am warm. I am disgusted.
 Es dünkt mir. Es ist mir warm. Es ekelt mir.

PRACTICE.

I * am surprized. I am cold. I repent. I am hungry.
 befremden. frieren. reuen. hungern.
 It suits me: I dream. I am sorry. I pity.
 träumen. Verdrießen. jammern.

I am thirsty. I am desirous. I am surprised.

III. *Man* (answering to *on*, in French) is Englished
 by, *we. people, they, men*; and, *it, is, was, &c.*

EXAMPLES.

It is said that in this land wine *is* sold.

Man sagt daß in diesem Lande man Wein kauft

PRACTICE.

It is necessary to labour to support existence. I
 sich - erhalten.

* See the rule for the dative and accusative.

thought I had done every thing which could be expected
glauben fobdern
from an honest man.

Of what do they talk? These laws must be modified. Public sales are found in it.

EXAMINATION ON THE VERBS.

In what respect do the German tenses differ from the English? Where do they place their participles and infinitives? Are the simple tenses removed from their places by any words? What does *ob*, *wenn*, *daß*, *nachdem*, or *welcher*, do, when they begin the sentence? Is the sign of the dative always expressed? When it is understood, could you by supplying its place, find out whether the verb governs the dative or not? What verbs require the genitive? Is the preposition *of* or *to*, understood in the sense of the verbs, *entsprechen*, to answer; *anfragen*, to accuse; *gefallen*, to please? What case follows *abheben*, to relieve; *erlassen*, to acquit; and *entlaufen*, to escape? What prepositions have those verbs in English which require the accusative after them in German? Is there any other particular worth notice relative to the government of the verbs in the dative? In what tenses are the compound verbs separated? When are they united? When they are united is there nothing which comes between the preposition and the verb? Do the reflexive pronouns keep their places? How are impersonal verbs formed? When do the Germans use impersonals with *es*? What is the use of *man*?

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISE ON THE VERBS.

Do not load the horse too much? I have not been beladen

playing upon the flute. I shall be walking at that time.

laut, dat. spaziergehen

His teeth have fallen out (the * teeth are fallen out to
ausfallen

him.) We must despise no man. Why did you tell me?

verachten sagen

As a farther encouragement (in order to encourage you
aufmuntern

yet farther) for your industry in those parts, to which
noch mehr acc. dat.

you seem so much inclined, I have remitted a little

fühlen solcher Meinung, f. überschicken

note to your teacher, to (in order to) procure you
Wechsel, m. anschaffen

the articles necessary for this purpose. The cruel man

Grüß zu Ende, m. dat. grausam

tore out the eyes of the innocent boy.

aussprechen, unschuldig.

A cannon ball has taken the right arm of this soldier.
The physician has bound up the wound in his daughter's
foot (the foot-wound of his daughter.) The father gave
the son a box on the ear (an ear-box.) Will you learn to
write and speak German? I have been obliged to go.
The generous man freed me from the payment. I do not
know what to make of him. I have seen her weep. He
assists the unfortunate man. We must despise no man.
He has been writing several hours. I leave this entirely
to your choice.

* Rule 2. Possessive Pronoun.

SECT. VII.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARTICIPLE.

I. The English participle in *ing* is generally rendered by the infinitive in German.

When *ohne zu*, without, is used, *ohne* retains its place, and *zu* goes immediately before the verb.

EXAMPLES.

1. He spent an hour *in relating it*. 2. He passed
 Er brachte eine Stunde mit erzählen zu. Er gieng
 by *without saying any thing*. 3. At the rising of the
 ohne et was zu sagen vorbey. Bey dem aufgang der
 sun.
 Sonne.

PRACTICE.

Idle persons suffer themselves to be soon discouraged
 Faul Leute lassen, abschrecken
 from learning. He gets his living by begging. I am
 sich nähren mit betteln.
 weary of talking. Boys are more fond of playing than
 müde reden, n. mehr lieben spielen
 working. Travelling is useful.
 arbeiten. Reisen, n. nützlich.

He spent his time in reading novels. The desire of increasing riches often destroys every noble sentiment in the human mind. He came without bringing it.

II. This participle may be rendered differently according to the sense of the sentence, either by *als*, *daß*, *nachdem*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

Having supped, I laid myself down to sleep; or
 1. When I had supped, I laid myself to sleep.

Als ich zu Nacht gegessen hatte legte ich mich schlafen.

2. We sat up (*talking* till late at night) and *talked* till

Wir saßen auf und schwagten bis
 late at night. 3. Upon the sight of a windmill

in die späte Nacht. Nach Erblickung einer Windmühle
standing still (which stood still.)

die stand stille.

PRACTICE.

Having dined she went away. After having admired

zu Mittag essen fortgehen.

it we went away. Knowing that you are my friend, I

Wissen

beg of you to do it. Being sick I could not write. Go-

bitten

frant

ing along the street I saw your enemy.

auf

Strasse, f. acc.

Having considered the matter, I am determined upon
 not buying the house. He gains friends by making him-
 self popular.

III. Reflective verbs in German are sometimes Eng-
 lished by this participle.

EXAMPLE.

I have *wearied* myself by walking.

Ich habe mich müde gegangen.

PRACTICE.

He makes himself sick with eating. They killed them-

essen.

selves with running. He becomes poor with drinking.
 laufen. saufen.

He has wearied himself with riding.

They have fatigued themselves with wrestling. Have you not heated yourself with running?

Obs. 1. There are some circumstances in which the Germans use this participle, as

EXAMPLES.

Living or dying he set a good example. He dropped
 Lebend oder sterbend gab er ein gutes Beispiel. Er fiel
 down *speaking*.
 nieder redend.

Obs. 2. When the present and perfect participles are united to substantives, they must agree with them the same as adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

The *complaining* man. The *playful* child. A *laugh-*
 Der klagende Mann. Das spielende Kind. Eine lä-
ing woman.
 chelnde Frau.

SECT. VIII.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

I. Adverbs are in most cases placed immediately after the verb.

EXAMPLE.

We have no acquaintance here.
 Wir haben hier keine Bekanntschaft.

PRACTICE.

I do not ride willingly on the stones. He learns writing very well. He went to the city alone.
 fahren gern auf Stein, dat.
 nach dat. allein.

He performs his duty very carefully. He escaped the punishment this time.

II. Adverbs of time are placed before all other adverbs.

EXAMPLE.

He will be here to-morrow.
 Er wird morgen hier seyn.

PRACTICE.

I was with him yesterday in the evening. The lame man is gone out for the first time to-day. The stupid man catches flies the * whole day.
 bey, dat. gestern Abend.
 ausgehen zu dumm
 fangen Fliege, f.

They say that there will be peace soon. She dresses herself more than once in the day.

III. Adverbs of negation are generally placed immediately before the infinitive and participle. In the simple tenses however they are frequently placed at the end of the sentence. Nicht, not, always follows noch, yet.

EXAMPLES.

1. I could not bear his rudeness any longer. 2. Do not overload your stomach. 3. I have not yet done.
 Ich konnte seine Grobheit nicht länger aushalten. Ueber-
 laden sie sich den Magen nicht. Ich habe noch nicht gethan.

* Rule II. Nouns.

PRACTICE.

I do not except even my father. Do not take hold
 ausnehmen sogar fassen
 of the iron. I have not yet made your fan. It did not
 Eisen, n. Fächer, m.
 please me.
 gefallen

I do not blame you for hastening (that you hasten.)
 Do not touch the sick man. I have not found the book.

SECT. IX.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
CONJUNCTIONS.

I. The conjunctions *und*, *aber*, *sondern*, *weber*, &c. couple like cases, moods, tenses, &c.

EXAMPLE.

The brightness of the sun *and* stars.
 Der Glanz der Sonne und der Sterne.

PRACTICE.

I have not only seen it but heard it. We walk and
 nicht nur sondern gehen
 talk together. We are afflicted, but the Lord comforts
 reden betrübt trösten
 us. Neither fame nor honour. It was given to my
 Ruhm, m. Ehre, f.
 friend but not to your's.

Not all men can be lords, or command others. He wants (it fails him in) either power, will, or opportunity. Thou art a man, consequently thou art also mortal. I have done it not to become rich, but to do others good.

II. Some conjunctions require so in German, p. 65, Gram. which is not expressed in English. This throws the nominative after the verb.

EXAMPLE.

Having supped we took a walk.

Als wir zu Abend gegessen hatten so giengen wir spagieren.

PRACTICE.

If we say yes, he also says yes. Having this opportunity I could not omit writing to you.

unterlassen

If you will come to me I will give it you. If I were rich I should have friends. When I see him I will tell it to him.

III. The conjunctions united with *ob* are separated by the *personal pronouns* (but not nouns) in the nominative.

EXAMPLE.

Though I do not know.

Ob ich gleich nicht weiß.

PRACTICE.

Although I had money I would give him none. Although all men must die. Although he is my cousin. If (although) you had an hundred eyes, he would deceive you.

SECT. X.

RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

I. The prepositions *an* *statt*, or *statt*, *halben*, or *halber*, *wegen*, *ungeachtet*, &c. p. 60, Gram. require the genitive.

An is sometimes separated from *statt*. The three last prepositions are placed either before or after the noun.

EXAMPLES.

1. * A minister was there instead of the prince.

An des Fürsten Statt war ein Minister da.

2. The man was impoverished by the long trial.

Des langes Processes halben ist der Mann verarmt.

PRACTICE.

Notwithstanding his art he was, however,

overreached. It happened during our conversation.
Geschicklichkeit, f. Gespräch, n.

On account of his industry.

Fleiß.

You cannot dig there on account of the trees. Many a person arrives at the office by means of the minister.

Obs. *Halben* and *wegen*, may be united with *dein* and *sein*, thus; *meinet wegen*, or *halben*, on my account; *deinet wegen*, or *halben*, on your account.

II. The prepositions *aus*, *ausser*, *bey*, &c. require a dative after them. *Entgegen*, always follows the substantive; and *nach*, likewise when it signifies, *according to*.

* As a general remark it is necessary to observe, that the preposition comes first in German, and the nominative follows the verb.

to whom I am writing. Many teachers treat their scholars in a very rough manner. Water-fowls have a skin auf grob Weise, f. Wasservogel (for swimming on their feet. Your stick stands behind my stool. The servant goes behind his master. Stuhl, m. geben Herr, m.

The Roman battle at Philippi happened between the murder of Cæsar, and the victory of Octavius over Pompey. Place your stick between my stool. He lay in bed the whole day. He was just on the point of going away (to go away.) Lay the child into the cradle.

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISE ON THE THREE LAST SECTIONS.

She was executed for having killed her child (because she had killed her child.) They will come forth out of their graves, hastening (and hasten) to judgment. Having this opportunity, I could not forbear telling him she is proud of her beauty. He came at length with great trouble within the truth. I sat between my brother and sister. His father seeing him was surprized. I found him doing it. I am weary of standing.

There is no difference between you and me. My sick.

ness prevented me from coming. Lay a little * blotting paper between the sheets. He threw the meat to (before) the dog. They fled before the enemy. No one of (among) them would do it. The teacher has complained of you. During the summer I lived in the country, and during the winter I was in the city. I have done this in consequence of your command. A great hatred prevails between the mouse and cat. He acts contrary to my advice. He did it without my knowledge. It cannot be said without blushing. Upon my asking him (as I asked him.)

GENERAL EXAMINATION ON THE SYNTAX.

1.

Die Armee kampirt vor den Mauern Straßburgs.

Why is *die* feminine? What person is *kampirt*? What rule is there for the agreement of the verb with the noun? What case does *vor* govern? Is *den* the same case and number as *Mauern*? Why is *Straßburg* genitive?

Der Kinder halben muß der gläubiger Nachsicht mit dem Schuldner haben.

What case is *Kinder*, why? Which is the nominative to *muß*? Why is it placed after the verb? Is the infinitive *haben* placed the same in English as in German? What case does *mit* govern? Which word is governed by it?

Was für ein fauler Mensch ihr doch seyd, wisset ihr nicht daß die Faulheit ein zu häßliches Laster ist, um geduldet zu werden?

What sort of pronoun is *was für ein*? To which noun is it joined? Is any other word joined to *Mensch*? What declension is *fauler*? What person is *ihr*? What verb does it precede? What does *wisset* come from? What does it agree with? Why is *die* used before *Faulheit*?

* See *Löschens*.

Why is it häßliches, and not häßliche, or any other? What declension must *Laster* be since it is neuter? Is *um* used with any word in this sentence? What mood follows *um zu*? After what rule is *werden*?

2.

Die Berwegenheit verleitet zu vielen kühnen Thaten.

After what rule is the article *die* used? What person and number is *verleitet* and why? What case does *zu* govern? Which word does it govern? If *Thaten* be dative plural, what must *vielenkühnen*, &c.

Der Garten meines Oheims welcher eine halbe Meile von der Stadt liegt ist so groß als der eurige und dreyimal grösser als meines Freundes.

What case is *Oheims*? Why? What case then must *meines* be? Why? What part of speech is *welcher*? How is the case decided? Where is the verb to which *welcher* is the nominative? After what rule is *liegt* placed last? After what rule is *Meile* the accusative? What case does *von* govern? Which word is governed by it? What case and gender must *der* be? What person and number is *ist*? Which noun is the nominative? What form of expression is *so groß als*? What sort of pronoun is *der eurige*? Is it declinable? What case is *meines Freundes*?

Ich soll heute in die Comödie gehen, und meine Schwester muß zu Hause bleiben, worüber ich mich herzlich freue.

How is *ich soll* translated into English? Where is the infinitive which follows *soll*? Why is it there? What is the position of adverbs of time? Is *heute* of this description? Why does *in* govern the accusative? Why is *muß* the same tense as *soll*? What does *zu* signify before *Hause*? What is *worüber* compounded of? Does it change the position of the verb? What sort of a verb is *sich freuen*.

3.

Es ist leicht zu thun.

Is zu thun to be translated active or passive?

Es sind keine zu bekommen.

How is es translated? Is zu bekommen translated actively or passively?

Ich muß schreiben.

How is müssen to be translated here?

Man kann heute nicht ausgehen.

Can this sentence take a participial form here?

What sort of verb is ausgehen?

Man sagt, er sey gestorben.

In what manner is the impersonal man translated?

Heißt ihn gehen.

In what manner is heißen joined to another verb?

Er läßt ein Kleid machen.

How is lassen translated with another verb?

Der Freund an den ich schreibe.

What case does an govern here? How is schreibe translated into English?

Ich weiß, daß ihr fleißig seyd.

Can the latter member of this sentence take the infinitival form in English? Why is seyd placed last?

Ich sah ihn kommen.

What is put in English for the infinitive kommen after sah? Why is ihn the accusative?

Gienget ihr nicht gestern um acht Uhr spazieren.

What is the infinitive of gienget? How is it English?

What does it signify when put with spazieren?

Ich gehe niemals aus ohne gefrühstücket zu haben.

After what rule is aus separated from gehe? Does ohne require any other word with it before an infinitive?

What part of a verb is used in English for the infinitive?

4.

What are the parts of speech which agree with the noun in gender, number, and case? What is that part of speech which agrees with the noun in number and person? What is the general rule for the position of adjectives (serving as adverbs) participles, and infinitives? How then ought the following sentences to be arranged in German?

Die St. Pauls Kirche in London, ist ähnlich der St. Peters Kirche zu Rom. Die Stadt ist worden beraubt aller ihrer Vorrechte. Welches Kleid werdet ihr anziehen heute. Werdet ihr gehen nach der post diesen Abend.

Place the following English sentences in the German order.

Where shall we go to-morrow morning? I have finished my exercise this morning. He will not write till the afternoon. What business shall you have at London in the evening? He has told me every thing.

What is the general position of the simple tenses of verbs? Are there any words which can alter this position? To what part of the sentence do they transpose the verb? What words are they? According to that rule place the words in the following sentences:

Seine Redlichkeit ist so groß, daß er will lieber verlieren sein Leben als thun unrecht ändern. Das Messer, mit welchem ich mich geschnitten habe in den Finger. Da mein Bruder in London wohnt, so werde ich reisen auch nach England. Seitdem jederman geht auf die Jagd, ist das Wildpret so wohlfeil daß man das Pfund zu zwey Groschen verkauft.

If you go to Hamburgh at any time, I pray you to send me some books, for they are not to be procured here. Since the mildness with which she has been treated avails nothing, severer measures will be taken.

The following Sentences will further shew the Order of the German Words:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Der Diener ist seinem Herrn
sehr treu und gehorsam. | The servant is to his master
very faithful and obedient. |
| Die Sache ist mir nun sehr
begreiflich. | The affair is to me now very
clear. |
| Dies Werk ist der Ewigkeit
würdig. | This work is of eternity wor-
thy. |
| Ich habe grosse Lust das Pferd
zu kaufen das ihr Herr Bru-
der aus Deutschland mitge-
bracht hat. | I have a great desire the
horse to buy, which your
brother from Germany
brought has. |
| Ich kann nicht glauben das
die Seele sterblich sey. | I cannot believe that the
soul mortal is. |
| Weil es mir unmöglich ist zu
glauben, das die Seele ster-
blich sey, so werde ich ruhig
sterben. | Since it for me impossible is
to believe that the soul
mortal is, so will I easy
die. |
| Die vernünftigen Heiden sol-
len die Unsterblichkeit der
Seele geglaubt haben. | The reasonable men among
the heathens are said the
immortality of the soul
believed to have. |
| Cicero las die Schriften des
Plato, damit er sich von der
Unsterblichkeit der Seele
überzeugen mögte; welche
jener unter der Person des
Socrates so gut erwiesen
hat, als es einem Heiden
möglich war. | Cicero read the writings of
Plato, that he himself of
the immortality of the
soul convince might, which
the other under the per-
son of Soerates so well
proved has, as it for a hea-
then possible was. |

END OF THE SECOND PART.

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FORMATION OF WORDS,

Bildung der Wörter.

PART III.

THE subject of this part is seldom considered as of sufficient importance to engage the time and attention of the scholar; but the German language seems to form an exception to this rule, since more than half its words are derived by various ways from the remainder. It is very clear, therefore, that when any one has learnt these endings he has gained a very considerable mastery over the German words, which could not otherwise be obtained without much time and great labour.

Sentences are not given by way of exercise for fear of increasing the size of the book too much, but the German words are left for the learner to English by the help of the small dictionary given at the end of the book, which is formed entirely upon the peculiar construction of that language. The plan of this Dictionary is the model of a complete one, for the pocket, which the Author is speedily preparing for the press.

As from letters syllables are formed, so are words compounded of syllables. And consequently all words are formed either of one syllable called monosyllables, or more syllables called polysyllables.

Most monosyllables are primitives or root-words, as *Ball, Baum, Arm, Dieb, &c.*

Most polysyllables spring out of the monosyllables by three ways, namely, inflexion (*Flexion oder Biegung*;) derivation (*Ableitung*;) composition (*Zusammensetzung*.)

1. FORMATION OF WORDS BY INFLEXION.

Various relations of nouns and verbs which are primitive or root words, are expressed, which are called inflexions. These changes are produced either by the diphthongs *ä, ö, ü*, which denote the number and mood, as, *Vater*, plur. *Väter*; *Mutter*, plur. *Mütter*; *Stand*, plur. *Stände*; *hatte*, sub. *hätte*; *war*, sub. *wäre*; or by certain syllables or vowels, of which the following are the principal:

e. 1. The first person singular of the verbs *ich lieb-e*, *ich lob-e*. 2. A definite individual thing in the adjectives, *der gut-e Mann*, *die gut-e Frau*, *das gut-e Kind*. 3. The dative, *dem Mann-e*, *dem Baum-e*. 4. The plural, *die Händ-e*, *Gesetz-e*, *Bäum-e*.

em, m. The dative *d-em*, *manch-em*, *ih-m*.

en, n. 1. The genitive and dative singular in many nouns, *des Sub-en*, *dem Sub-en*, *des Mensch-en*, *dem Mensch-en*. 2. Of adjectives, *des gut-en*. 3. A plural of nouns, *die Art-en*, *die Schrift-en*, *die Ader-n*, *den Mütter-n*. 4. Of adjectives, *die gut-en*. 5. Indicative of verbs, *liebt-en*, *lob-en*, *sie liebt-en*, *sie lobt-en*. 6. Infinitive of verbs, *lieb-en*, *geh-en*, *wechsel-n*.

er. 1. A masculine thing in the adjective, *ein gut-er Mann*. 2. The feminine genitive, particularly in the plural, in many cases, *gut-er Frau-en*. 3. The plural in many substantives, *Männ-er*, *Häuf-er*. 4. The comparative, *rein-er*, *füß-er*.

- es, s. The genitive d:es Mann:es, d:es Häus:chen:s. 2. The indefinite neuter in the adjectives, ein alt:es Haus.
- est, st. The second person singular of the verbs, du lieb:est, du liebt:est, ha:st, bi:st, han:del:st.
- ste, te. The superlative, der rein:ste, der größ:te.
- et, t. The third person singular of the present, er lob:et, lob:t, er ha:t. 2. The second person plural, ihr lob:et.
- te, test, ten, t. The past tense in the verbs, ich lieb:te, du lieb:test, er lieb:te, wir lieb:ten, ihr lieb:tet, sie lieb:ten, gelieb:t.

2. FORMATION OF WORDS BY DERIVATION.

Derivation consists in connecting ideas which nearly resemble to the root word, so as to form new words.

This is done by the help of certain syllables or vowels, which are placed either before or after. The first are called prefixes, as going before the root. The second affixes, as being added to the root.

1st. The prefixes are six, be, ge, ent, emp, er, ver, zer.

Be, has the signification of bestowing that which is expressed by the simple verb, upon the subject the verb is applied to, as gleiten, to glide; begleiten, to conduct; so from reden, setzen, suchen, rathen, leben, fehlen, schreiben.

Ge, has frequently the signification of con, or a joining together, as from leiten, to lead; comes geleiten, to conduct; so from stehen, wahren, brauchen, dulden.

Ge and be, are both placed before those substantives derived from verbs, and those adjectives which are derived from substantives.

Ent, has most frequently the signification of *from* or *in*, and sometimes *un*, as from fliehen, to fly; comes entfliehen, to escape; so from gehen, halten, fallen, brennen, schlafen, springen, stehen, zünden, decken, binden.

Emp, like the former before verbs in *f*, as *empfehen*; so from *fehlen*, *fangen*, *finden*.

Er, expresses the idea of *out* and *up*, as from *heben*, to lift; comes *erheben*, to exalt; so from *gießen*, *füllen*, *halten*, *richten*, *finden*, *langen*, *denken*, *sinnen*, *dichten*, *schrecken*, *rathen*.

Ver, expresses error, decay, or waste, as from *schreiben*, to write; comes *verschreiben*, to write wrong; so from *arbeiten* *brennen*, *reden*, *trinken*, *spielen*, *blühen*, *sehen*, *rechnen*, *scherzen*.

Zer, expresses the idea of separating parts, as from *fließen*, comes *zerfließen*, to dissolve; so from *brechen*, *schneiden*, *rennen*, *stören*.

Wiß, and **un**, express the same in German as in English before verbs, substantives, and adjectives.

The affixes in German are very numerous, of which the following are the principal:

ig, by which adjectives or adverbs are formed from all parts of speech, as from *schmutz*, soil, comes *schmutzig*; so from *Muth*, *Berg*, *Dorn*, *Haar*, *gehören*; many take the diphthong as from *gut* comes *gütig*, so from *Gnade*, *Nacht*, *Ruhe*, *Aussatz*, *Kunst*, *Pracht*.

zig, a numeral adjective for every ten, as from *zwey*, two; comes *zwanzig*; so from *drey*, *vier*, *fünf*, *sechs*, *sieben*, *acht*, *neun*.

ling, substantives, from substantives, &c. to express an idea of lessening or contempt, as from *jahr* comes *Jähr*, *ling*; so from *Flucht*, *finden*, *lehren*, *jung*, *erst*, *fremd*, *Dichter*, *flug*, *fromm*, *Wiß*.

ung, substantives from the infinitives of verbs, &c. to express an action or condition, as from *bedeuten*, to signify; comes *Bedeutung*, signification; so from *ändern*, *bändigen*, *befestigen*, *erziehen*, *warnen*.

lich, adjectives, from nouns, adjectives, and verbs, to express resemblance, way, and manner, possibility, &c. (they take the diphthong) as from *gut* comes *gütlich*; so

from Fürst, Mann, Kind, braun, Jugend, Bild, Eid, Rahme, Augenblick, Jahr, Tag, Woche. ruhen, sterben, dienen, thun, befördern, erfordern, schicken.

isch, adjectives, or adverbs from substantives, &c. to express possession, resemblance, habitude, &c. (they generally take the diphthong) as from Argwohn, suspicion; comes argwöhnisch, suspicious; so from Reid, Aberglaube, Mißtrauen, Stadt, Gebirge, Philosoph, Franzose, Berlin, Sachse, Katholik, Politik, Grammatik, Aufruhr, Zank, Sturm, Verführen, Mahler, Slave, Weib, Thier, Vieh. This is a very old syllable which, on account of its hissing sound, is frequently supplied by ig as abergläubig, argwöhnig, haushältig.

ei, substantives, from substantives and verbs, to express a place, an abode, collection of things, or actions, as from Meier, farmer; comes Meierei, farm; so from Brauer, gießen, reiten, betteln, grübeln, wiseln, plaudern, Schaf, Farbe, Land, Affe, Bube, (the five last take the diphthong.)

chen, substantives from substantives, to express diminution, which often take the diphthong, as from Sohn comes Söhnchen, a little son; so from Becher, Herz, Hund, Haus, Vock, Affe, Bube, Ball, Magd (making mädchen.)

lein, substantives from substantives, to express diminution, which take the diphthong, as from Mann comes Männlein; so from weib, Buch, Kind.

inn, substantives from substantives, to express the feminine gender, as from Poet, poet, comes Poetinn, poetess; so from Fürst, König, Freund.

thum, substantives, from adjectives and substantives, to express a quality, a condition, &c. as from Priest comes Priesterthum; so from Bischof, (comes Bisthum) reich, Herzog, Fürst.

sam, adjectives from substantives, &c. to express resemblance, as from Arbeit, labour; comes arbeitssam; so

from *bedacht*, *biegen*, *sorg*, *genug*, *erfinden*, *Mühe*. This is an old syllable and not frequent.

el, substantives from verbs, by dropping the *en*, *n*, (*u*, *ßf.*) as from *regeln*, to rule; comes *Regel*, rule; so from *wechseln*, *tadeln*, *folgen*, *pulvern*, *ängstigen*, *peinigen*.

n, *en*, adjectives from substantives, as from *Rupfer*, *Gold*, *Eisler*, *Leder*, *Meßing*, *Haar*.

er, substantives, from substantives and verbs, to express the masculine gender, as from *Bad*, bath; comes *Bäder*, keeper of a bath; so from *Taube*, *Gans*, *Bauen*, *Jagen*, *Garten*, *Schuld*.

bar, adjectives, from substantives and verbs, to express fullness, &c. as from *dank*, thanks; comes *dankbar*, grateful; so from *Frucht*, *tragen*, *Zahl*, *Ruhe*, *streiten*, *Wunder*, *Ehre*.

niß, substantives, from adjectives and verbs, as from *fangen*, to seize; comes *Gefängniß*, imprisonment; so from *bekennen*, *finster*, *faul*, *hindern*, *ärgern*.

haft, adjectives, from substantives and verbs, to express fullness, propensity, &c.; as from *Mangel*, want; comes *mangelhaft*, defective; so from *Gewissen*, *Fehler*, *Herz*, *nähren*, *Sünde*, *Fieber*, *Glaube*, *Mann*, *Stamm*, *ketten*.

schaft, substantives, from substantives, adjectives, and verbs, to express a quality or condition, as from *Bruder*, comes *Brüderschaft*, brotherhood; so from *bekennen*, *Mann*, *bereit*, *wissen*, *Feind*, *Freund*, *End*, *rechnen* comes *Rechenschaft*.

heit, substantives, from substantives and adjectives, as from *Gott*, God; comes *Gotttheit*, Godhead; so from *Mensch*, *Mann*, *Kind*, *Narr*, *dunkel*, *böse*, *faul*.

keit, substantives from adjectives, in *bar*, *er*, *ig*, *lich*, and *sam*; as from *dankbar*, grateful; comes *Dankbarkeit*, gratitude; so from *bitter*, *heiter*, *bislig*, *ewig*, *strafbar*, *ehrlieh*, *einsam*, *grausam*.

licht, adjectives, or adverbs from substantives, to express a number or resemblance, as from *Dorn*, thorn; comes *dornicht*; so from *Busch*, *Haar*, *Dinte*, *Erde*, *Berg*, *Holz*, *Grass*, *Thor*, *Dehl*.

licht, this syllable in Lower Saxony is not proper, but in Upper Saxony is frequently preferred to *lich*, in forming adjectives from adjectives, as from *schwarz*, black; comes *schwärzlich*.

3. FORMATION OF WORDS BY COMPOSITION.

Composition is the union of two distinct words, so as to express one idea. That word which is defined by the other is always placed at the end, and may be called the *ground word*, and the word which defines is placed before and called the *defining word*. Thus in *Abendstern*, evening star, or the star which appears in the evening, *Stern*, is the *ground word*, and *Abend*, the *defining word*.

Compositions are as various as the parts of speech which may be linked together.

Substantives may be defined by substantives, as *Zeitvertreib*, *Sprachgebrauch*, *Zahnschmerz*, *Tagearbeit*, *Schwert*, *Freiich*. The defining word often remains unchanged, but sometimes loses the feminine *e* at the end, as *Kirchgang*, *Sonntag*, *Wundarzt*; the sign of the genitive often remains *Königsmord*, *Hungersnoth*, *Kindermord*, *Gänsefuß*, *Hellemuth*.

Substantives by adjectives, as *Großmuth*, *Hochmuth*, *Eigentliebe*, *Freugut*, *Neujahr*.

The defining word is here properly an adverb as free from all the signs of declension.

The substantive is defined by the pronoun *selbst*, as *Selbstliebe*.

The substantive by the verb, as *Spieluhr*, *Bruchstange*, *Grabstichel*, *Fechtboden*, *Brennglas*, *Brennholz*.

The substantive by prepositions, adverbs, and conjunctions, as *aussenwert*, *Gegenstand*, *Heimweg*, &c. &c.

The adjective is defined by a substantive, as *wortreich*, *kräftvoll*, *weltkundig*, *eiskalt*, *steinhart*, *goldgelb*.

Sometimes the defining word takes an *s*, as *hülfsbedürftig*, *verehrungswerth*, *andachtsvoll*, u. s. f.

The adjective by the adjective, as *großgünstig*, *freiwillig*, *hochgetrübt*, *halbjährig*, *sechsmalig*. Those which have an *e* at the end drop it in this case, as *blödsinnig*, *geradlingig*, *feigherzig*. These are generally substantives adjectived. The same remark applies to adjectives defined by prepositions, &c. as *widerrusslich*, *vornehmlich*, *unweise*, *unerfahren*, *untreu*, u. s. f.

The adjective by the verb, as *denkwürdig*, *brennheiß*, *liebenswürd*.

The verb may be defined by the substantive, as *quacksalbern*, *fuchsschwänzen*, *handhaben*, *hohnlachen*; or by the adjective or adverb as *argwöhnen*, *frohlocken*, *frühstücken*, *vollbringen*, *lobpreisen*, *weissagen*, u. s. f.; or by most prepositions, as *aufdecken*, *anbringen*, *ausgehen*, u. s. f.

The adverb is defined by the adverb, *prongun*, &c. as *bisher*, *fernerweit*, *nunmehr*, *desfalls*, u. s. f.

The prepositions by adverbs and pronouns, as *hieran*, *darin*, *beynahe*, *demnach*, u. s. f.

GENERAL OBSERVATION ON THE COMPOSITION.

The defined or ground word is not influenced in any of its inflexions or variations by the defining word with which it is compounded.

The gender and declension of the substantive remains the same simple or compound, thus *Woche* or *Mitwoche*, are feminine fourths; but *das Auge*, and *die Neunauge*, *die Nachricht*, and *der Bericht*, *der Unterricht*, *das Wort*, and *die Antwort*, *der Lohn*, and *das Tagelohn*, *Macherlohn*, *Jahrlohn*, and all compounds of *Lohn*, *die Haft*, and *der Verhaft*, *die Scheu*, and *der Abscheu*, *der Muth*, and *die Armut*, *Demuth*, and all compounds of *Muth* are exceptions.

Compound verbs are regular or irregular as their simples, as *schreiben*, and *abschreiben*, irregular; but *gleich*, *scheiden*, *preisen*, *schaffen*, *leiden*, *scheren*, *brechen*, *lassen*, *reiten*, *speyen*, irregular; and *abgleichen*, *verabscheiden*, *lobpreisen*, *verschaffen*, *verteiden*, *befcheren*, *radebrechen*, *veranlassen*, *bereiten*, *verspeyen*, regular; so *erlösch*, *empfehlen*, *befehlen*, irregular; and *löschen*, *auslöschen*, *fehlen*, regular, are exceptions.

When the defining word is a preposition with a verb, the preposition governs the same case, as *stehet diesem ehrlichen Manne bey*. Here the preposition *bey* governs the dative *Manne*, in the same manner as when separate. And when there are two cases in the sentence the verb governs one, and the preposition the other, as *Sie wirft ihm seine Untreue vor*. Here *ihm* the dative, is governed by *vor*, and *seine Untreue*, the accusative, by the verb *werfen*.

END OF THE THIRD PART.

PART IV.

Von dem Syntaxe oder dem Redesatze.

Dieser handelt in zwey Kapiteln. 1. Von der Verbindung einzelner Wörter mit einander. 2. Von der Ordnung in welcher die Wörter in die Rede auf einander folgen.

Erster Kapitel.

Von der Verbindung einzelner Wörter mit einander.

I. Bestimmung des Substantives durch den Artikel.

Bei. Der Mensch ist nun einmahl sterblich. Die Musik ist etwas angenehmes. Der Satz ist doch ein häßliches Laster. Er verlebt seine Zeit in der Einsamkeit. Er geht in die Kirche. Sie loben die Werke der Barmherzigkeit.

II. Verbindung des Substantives mit andern Substantiven. Apposition.

Sagß den Prinzen meinen Brüdern. Die Stadt Berlin. Der Kaiser Joseph. Heil deinem würdigen Sohne, ietzt meinem Könige. Der Schlaf, der müden Freund, der unglücklichen Trost. Deine Thorheiten, diese Quelle deines Unglückes. Ich schreibe an Ihren Herrn Bruder, den General. Ich habe von Ihrem Herrn Bruder, dem Präsidenten einen Brief bekommen.

Verhältnisse. Ue. Der wirkenden Ursache, mit dem Genitive mit von.

Der Sohn Gottes. Ein Befehl des Königs. Die Nachkommen Adams. Die Söhne eines Vaters. Ein Gemähde von Titian. Ein Gedicht von Gellert. Der Verfasser von diesem Buche (besser) dieses Buches.

Die Länder des Fürsten. Die Güter des Freyherrn. Das Haus meines Nachbarn. Die Götinn des Glückes. Ein Herr vieler Güter.

2d. Des Besitzes, mit dem Genitive.

Die Kaiserinn von Rußland. Der König von Pohlen. Der Kaiser von Deutschland. Der Bischof von Bamberg. Der Herr von Schlesien.

Vor den eigenen Namen, mit von.

Preußens König. Rußlands Kaiserinn.

In der höhern Schreibart.

(In andern Fällen würde von fehlerhaft seyn, doch sagt man; der Herr, oder die Frau vom Hause. Der Sohn vom Hause.)

Ein Lehrer dieser Schule. Die Gelehrten unfers Jahrhunderts. Die Einwohner der Stadt. Die Jugend der Dörfer. Die Stunde der Mitternacht.

3d. Der Zeit und des Ortes, mit dem Genitive.

Die Schönheit dieser Person. Die Reize des Frühlings. Die Entwicklung unserer Kräfte. Die Bewegung des Körpers. Jenseits der Schattren des Grabes. Die Zeit des Lebens. Er hat den Schein der Jugend. Das Ende des Liebes. Das schwarze der Dinte.

4th. Des Unselbstständigen in Ansehung desselbstständigen, mit dem Genitive.

Die blühende Wöthe auf den Wangen. Stärke in den Gliedern.

mit auf und in.

Ein Theil der Soldaten. Die Versammlung der Fröhlichen. Die Gemeinde der Heiligen. Eine Elle des besten Sammtes.

5th. Der Theile gegen das ganze, 1. mit dem Genitive, mit von,

Eine Elle von dem besten Sammt. Eine Reihe von Kirschbäumen, oder eine Reihe der besten Kirschbäume.

Eine Mahlzeit Essen. Ein Gericht Fische. Eine Menge Vögel, oder, Menschen. Eine Summe Geld. Ein Stück Brod. Von einem Glase Wein. Drey Klaftern Holz. Vier Pfund Gold. Mit drey Fudern Steine.

unverändert,

Eine Summe Geldes. Mit einem Stücke Brodes. Eine Menge schöner Vögel. Ein Gericht

im Oberdautschen und wenn das Ganze noch

ein Bestimmungs-
wort
vor sich hat
mit dem Geni-
tive nach.

Paar
unverän-
dert. Ist
der Theil, wo-
von das ganze
angegeben
wird noth an
sich demsel-
ben befindlich,
mit dem Ge-
nitivus,
ist es aber
nicht mehr an
demselben be-
findlich, mit
von.

6th. Der Ma-
terie, mit von.

7th. Der Her-
kunft mit
von.

8th. Des Ge-
genstandes
durch welches
das vordere
Substantiv
näher be-
stimmt wird,
mit dem Ge-
nitivus.

Um der Deut-
lichkeit wil-
len ist eine
Präposition
oder eine an-
dere Art um
zu schreiben
heber.

der seltensten Fische. Ein Glas süßen Wein. Ein Maß frische Milch. Eine Reihe gehauener Steine.

Ein Paar Schuhe vor ein Paar Tagen. Mit ein Paar Zeiten. Ein Paar Lauben-Eyer. Ein Paar Pistolen.

Die Wand des Hauses. Ein Drittel der Stadt. Die Gränzen Sachsens. Die Provinzen Deutsch-lands. Die obern Theile Italiens.

Die Wolle von einem Schafe. Die Brust von einem Widder. Nimm dir etwas davon. Ein Stück von dem Braten. Die Theile von Africa. Die Provinzen von America.

Ein Ring von Gold. Ein Kranz von Blumen.

Von hohem Adel. Von gutem Geschlechte. Von niederm Range. Von vornehmer Geburt. Ein Deutscher von Geburt (zuweilen mit dem Genitive) ein Deutscher seiner Geburt, oder seiner Geburt ein Deutscher.

Ein Muster der Mäßigkeit. Ein Vetter des Ministers. Die Belagerung der Stadt. Ein Freund unsers Hauses. Ein Feind aller Laster. Der Verkauf des Hauses. Die Ermordung eines Unschuldigen. Die Welt ist eine Schule des Bösen. Das Gefühl unsers Glückes. Der Genuß des Lebens.

Die Furcht von dem Tode. Die Liebe gegen Gott. Der in dem Freunde erlittene Verlust (außer wo der Gebrauch die Bedeutung schon hinlänglich bestimmt hat.) Der Dienst des Königs. Der Dienst Gottes. Die Furcht Gottes, des Todes.

Eine Sache von grosser Wichtigkeit. Ein Mann von vieler Gelehrsamkeit, von Verdiensten, von Jahren. Eine Reise von Zehen Meilen. Ein Faß von sechs Eimern. Ein Stein von vier Pfunden. Ein Jüngling von zwanzig Jahren. Ein Abscheu von einem Menschen. Das ist nur ein Traum von Glück. Ein Ausbund von einem ehrlichen Manne (auch mit dem Genitive) ein Kind guter Art.

9th. Einer bestimmten Grasse, eines Masses, u. s. f. mit von.

Ein Gedicht von dem Tode.

10th. Des Inhaltes.

(Wenn der Artikel nicht statt findet, so ist von unentbehrlich) Ströme von Begeisterung, ein unermeßliches Feld von Gegenständen, oder Ströme sanfter Begeisterung.

(Ein Substantiv kann mehrere Genitive bey sich haben). Die Verbindlichkeit des Gesetzes der Natur. Des Himmels höchstes Gesetz der Ordnung. (aber machen sie einen Uebellaut so umschreibt man den einen mit von.) Das Verbum enthält den Grund von dem Accusative des folgenden Substantives.

Die sterbende Unschuld. Das holde Lächeln des Frühlingses. Carl der zwölfte. Alexander der grosse (oder in der höhern Schreibart,) der zwölfte Carl, der grosse Alexander. Französische Waaren und nicht Deutsche. Die künftige Zeit so wohl als die vergangene, allerley Personen vornehme und geringe. Die Rose, die schönste unter den Blumen. Der tugendhafte Bürger und Bauern. Die irdische und himmlische Weisheit. Die hintere, vordere und obere Seite.

III. Verbindung des Adjectives mit dem Substantive, dem sie in dem Casu, in dem Geschlechte, und in der Zahl folgen.

Der Mensch, das edelste unter allen Geschöpfen. Die Vernunft, das kostbarste Geschenk der Natur. Die Donau ist der erste unter den Strömen Deutschlands.

Wenn ein Substantiv durch ein Gattungswort höherer Art wird, so folgt das Adjectiv dem

Geschlechte der höhern Gattung.

Nur nach
persönlichen
Nahmen ste-
het es am lieb-
sten in dem
natürlichen
Geschlechte
der Person.

IV. Verbin-
dung des Ver-
bi mit dem
Infinitive.
1st. Ohne zu.

Daphne war die gelehrteste unter allen Frau-
enzimmern. Ravailiac, der verworfenste aller
Ungeheuer. (Aber nicht wenn der Personen-
Nahme appellative stehet.) Minna von Barn-
helm, das beste unter Lessings Schauspielen.

Er soll gehen. Ich muß schreiben. Ich werde
kommen. Laß ihn rufen. Der König ließ ihn
binden. Er hört sich gerne loben. Du biehst
uns zu deinem Lager kommen. Schon höre ich
ihn kommen. Wir hassen ihm arbeiten. Der
meine Brust zu erst von dem himmlischen Feuer
der Freundschaft glühen lernte. Ich sahe ihn
kommen. Mit wiederholten Schlägen fühl ich
mein Herz sich bewegen.

Anstatt des
Participii
Præter.

Er hätte nicht auf Beyfall rechnen dürfen.—
Wer hat dich kommen heißen? Ich habe ihm ar-
beiten helfen. Du hättest doch schreiben können.

Nur lehren und
lernen werden
eben so oft
mit dem Part.
als mit dem

Inf. ge-
braucht,
so auch lehren
mit zu.

Alles hat mich sein Herz kennen gelehrt, seit
dem ich ihn habe kennen gelernt; bey wem haben
sie tanzen gelernt?

2d. Durch.
zu.

Ein Ross, das noch kein Gebiß des Reiters ge-
lernt hat, seine Schritte mit Vorsicht abzu-
messen.

Es fängt an zu regnen. Er höret auf zu spie-
len. Ich befehle dir zu kommen. Ich komme
etwas zu sagen. Er bemühet sich aufzustehen.
Sie hoffen noch glücklich zu werden. Die Schöp-
fung schien einem ewigen Tode übergeben zu seyn.
Es kränkte ihn, sich von andern übertroffen zu
sehen.

3d. Durch.
um, zu.

Wir leben nicht um zu essen. Ich breche hier
ab, um nicht zu weitläufig zu werden. Um diese
Stärke zu zeigen, muß unsere Geduld durch man-
che Fälle geübt seyn.

Er hat das Verlangen nützlich zu seyn. Ich habe die Ehre vorgezogen zu werden. Sie hatten Eifer Gutes zu thun. Der König hat die Macht Schaden zu thun.

V. Verbin-
dung des Ver-
bi mit dem
Substantive,
u. s. f.

Die Rose, die Nelke und die Hyacinthe sind doch die schönsten Blumen. Du und ich wissen das nicht; ich und er werden das nicht einsehen lernen. Du und er werdet das nicht erfahren,

VI. Verbin-
dung des Ver-
bi, 1. mit dem
Nominative.
1st. Vor dem
Verbo das

nach zwey oder mehreren Subjecten im Plural steht.

Wir, ich und Arist, haben dich lange gesucht. Ihr beyde, du und Arist, werdet das nicht erfahren. Das müssen sie, er und sein Bruder wissen. Wenn werdet ihr, du und Cephronius kommen?

Zuweilen läs-
set sich das
Pronomen der
Mehrheit
schicklicher
vorsetzen.

Salomo war ein König. Cajus, ist ein Kaufmann geworden. Er bleibt immer ein Kind. Alexander hieß der Große. Er scheint ein ehrlicher Mann zu seyn. Er wird ein Betrieger geheissen, oder, gehannt, geschimpft, gescholten werden. Das Kind wird Friedrich getauft werden.

Nach dem
Verbo seyn,
werden, blei-
ben, u. s. f.

Er wird des Abends kommen. Wenn es des Morgens regnet. Sie wird des Nachts reisen. Sie schläft des Tages (besser am Tage). Die Post gehet Sonntags ab. Wir kamen Montags an. Zweymahl des Tages. Aller Orten. Diesigen Ortes. Er meldet etwas gehörigen Ortes (wofür man doch lieber und besser mit Präpositionen sagt) An allen Orten. An hiesigen Orte. Wir werden sie an dem gehörigen Orte anbringen.

II. Mit dem
Genitive.
1st. Das Ver-
hältniss der
Zeit.

2d. Des Ortes
in einigen
Fällen.

Es ist einiger Massen, oder gewisser Massen recht. Er ist meiner Meynung. Sey guten Muthes. Das ist deines Amtes nicht. Er starb eines schmählichen Todes. Sie starb Hungers (vor Hunger.) Wir leben in der Hoffnung des Zutrauens. Jemandes Gnade. Er nimmt sich einer Sache alles Ernstes (mit allem Ernst) an.

3d. Der Art
und Weise.

4h. Den Gegenstand der Sache nach vielen Verbis.

Dagegen anders im Hoch-Deutschen lieber eine Präposition bekommen.

II. Mit dem Dative.

1st. Es bezeichnet das ganze, an welchem der Begriff des Verbi vorgehet, besonders so fern es eine Person ist, oder als Person betrachtet wird.

2d. Das Verhältniss der Person oder Sache, und den Gegenstand der Person.

3d. Die höhere Schreibart bezeichnet den Gegenstand des Nutzens der bewegendes Ursache, u. s. f. mit Auslassung einer Präposition.

IV. Mit dem Accusative.

Ich versichere dich dessen. Er zeihete ihn öffentlich des Vergebens. Entziehen sie sich ihrer Gesellschaft nicht.

Hüten sie sich vor seinen Nachstellungen. Der Meister klagt über den faulen Schüler. Das ist, worüber ich mich wundere. Er freuet sich über eines andern Unglück. Der kranke verkommt vor Durst. Er nähret sich von Pflanzen.

Er nimmt seinem Bruder das Brod aus dem Munde. Der Wundarzt hat seiner Tochter die Fußwunde verbunden. Er dichtet jemandes Worten einen falschen Sinn an. Ihm pocht, oder ihm schlägt das Herz. Er löset dem Vogel die Zunge. Es ist mir aus den Gedanken gekommen. Die Haare gehen ihm aus. Mir frieret das Gesicht. Der Kopf thut mir weh oder schmerzet mir. Ihm blutete das Herz.

Das benimmt mir den Muth. Man beichtete es mir. Ich habe deinem Bruder das Geld bezahlet. Bringe es mir. Der reiche verbieth ihm das Schloß. Ich konnte seinem Unfall nicht abhelfen. Fodern sie ihm das Buch ab. Der Lüderliche ergiebt sich dem Trunk. Ihm ist ein Kind gestorben.

Dir grünnet Berg und Thal. Dir läutet sich die Luft (für dich.) Dir schmückt das fromme Mädchen sich. Bey seinem Morgenliede (für dich) um deinetwillen. Dir flieht der sorgenvolle Greis (zu dir) Laß ab, laß ab. Schon blutet dir das Opfer (vor dir.) Wie an der Brust ein früh unglücklich Mädchen, dem blanken Stahl des wilden Mörders lächelt, du schreyst mit Lust und schreyst dir gut (nach deinem Urtheile.)

Ich suchte dich, Ich sahe ihn. Sie fanden einen Schatz. Der Sturm entblätterte die Rose.

Laß mich diesen Tag vollenden. Sie ließen ihn gehen. Laß ihn deinen Reichthum nicht merken. Ich gehe diesen Weg. Er kommt jenen Weg. Er lebt ein herrliches Leben. Sie schlafen einen ewigen Schlaf. Es schneyete Flocken einer wälschen Ruß groß.

1st. Das Verhältniß des leidenden Gegenstandes auf welchem der Begriff des Verbi unmittelbar wirkt.
Apposition.

Ich nenne ihn meinen Vater. Man schimpfte ihn einen Betrieger. Ich fragete ihn etwas. Eines bitte ich dich. Er lehret mich die Mathematik.

Es geschähe den dritten Tag nach unserer Ankunft. Künftige Ostern hoffe ich dich zu sehen. Warten sie noch ein Paar Tage. Noch einen Augenblick, so sind wir verlohren. Wir sind bereits einen Monat hier. Ich sehe ihn alle Tage.

2d. Der Zeit.

Es kostet einen Thaler. Es wiegt einen Centner, einen Schub hoch. Eine Elle lang. Zwanzig Jahre. Er ist eine Million reich. Eine wälsche Ruß groß.

3d. Der GröÙe des Gewichtes, u. s. f.

Ich nehme an seinem Glücke Antheil. Du hast keine Anforderung an mich. Er hindert mich an der Arbeit. Er leidet Noth an der Krankheit. Ich weide mich an dem Anblick einer schönen Stur. Das ist die Antwort auf deine Frage. Er kleidet auf die Französische Art. Er ist auf der Jagd. Er ist ein Lehrer auf Schulen. Ein Schmaus auf zehn Personen. Ein Thaler auf die Person. Bis auf weitem Befehl. Er weiß es auf ein Haar. Meiner Meynung nach. Seinem Berichte nach, sind alle glücklich. Es ist ein Teig aus Wasser und Mehl. Aus Liebe zu dir that ich dies. Er hat keine Lust zu dieser Sprache. Er gehet zu Fusse, oder zu Pferde. Lehne dich gegen die Wand. Der hartnäckige handelt gegen meinen Befehl. Er hat es wider meinen

VII. Verbindung der Präpositionen mit andern Wörtern.

1st. Mit den Nahmen der Dinge.

Willen gethan. Eine Rede über die Leidenschaft.

2d. Der Zeit.

Am dritten Tage. Am Morgen. Am Abend. Vom Morgen an bis an den Abend. Bis an den Tag seines Todes. Erlauben sie mir es nur noch auf eine Minute. Auf das Essen. Ich werde mich auf die bestimmte Zeit einstellen. Auf den Nachmittag komme ich zu ihnen. Es ist drei Viertel auf eins. Bey Sonnenaufgang. Bey Sonnenuntergang. Bei Tage. Bei Nacht. Bei diesen Worten. Wir kamen gegen Abend an. Er kam um sechs Uhr. Wir kamen eben um die Zeit, da man sich setzen wollte. Er versprach mir um zwey Uhr zu kommen. Der Fremde kam um eine Stunde zu spät. Zu Mittags. Zu Nacht. Zu Mitternacht.

3d. Der Länd-
der.

Ich komme von oder aus Deutschland. Er kommt, von England. Ich gehe nach Deutschland. Er ist nach Afrika gegangen. Ich gehe durch oder über Deutschland, England, u. s. f. Ich bin in Pohlen. Es giebt viel Fürsten in Deutschland. Er schicket Waaren, nach Russland. Ich werde nach Holland schreiben.

4th. Der
Städte und
Dörfer.

Ich komme von (aus) London, Berlin, &c. Er wird nach Hamburg reisen. Ich gehe nach London. Wir werden nach Paris oder Rom schreiben. Ich gehe durch (über) London, Paris, u. s. f. Ich bin in (zu) London. Seyd ihr nicht zu Dresden gewesen? Er war zu Paris gewesen.

5th. Der an-
dern Orte,
oder Perso-
nen.

Er begiebt sich an einen Ort. Er gehet an den Hof. Sie schicken einen Boten an ihren Vater. Er steigt auf den Berg. Er klettert auf den Baum. Sie werden auf die Post, Börse, oder das Rathhaus gehen. Er gehet auf die Wache für mich. Er ziehet auf die Universität. Die

Familie begab sich aufs Land. Es frieret auf dem Lande. Sie gehen auf das Dorf und auf das Feld. Er ist auf die Welt gekommen. Er läuft auf der Gasse. Ich gehe auf die Reitbahn, auf die Hochzeit, auf den Ball, u. s. f. Er wird auf die Messe, auf den Jahrmarkt reisen. Ich will bey ihm ansprechen. Er ist bey meinem Bruder*. Er ist bey dem Schneider. Er wohnet bey einem Bäcker. Ich bin nicht in der Kirche gewesen. Ich gehe in die Kirche. Er ist in die Stadt gegangen. Sie sind in die Opera, in die Comedie, in den Wald, in den Garten, in das Feld, oder in die Schule gegangen. Sie brechen in das Haus. Er gehet, schreibt, u. s. f. nach Hofe. Er eilet, schicket und kommt † nach Hause. Wir gehen nach der Stadt. Der Weg gehet nach dem Walde, nach dem Flusse. Der Wind drehet sich nach Westen. Er hängt den Mantel nach dem Winde. Es liegt nach dem Walde zu. Er kommt von (aus) dem Felde. Ich komme vom Markte. Sie kommen aus (von) der Kirche. Er kam von Hofe. Kommen sie von † Hause. Wir werden aus (von) dem Lande der Strasse kommen. Kommen sie von der Börse. Ich bin zur (auf der) Börse. Ich bin zur (in der) Kirche. Er ist bey (zu) † Hause. Ich bin zu Hause. Wird er zu Hause seyn? Sie sind zur Armee gereiset.

Die Fehlerhaftigkeit des Menschen liegt größtentheils an seiner schlechten Erziehung und Aufführung. Er denkt den ganzen Tag an-sie. Er glaubt an Gott. Er arbeitet an der Sache. Das Reich P. gränzt an das Land Sp. und an die See.

6th. Mit Verbis.

* This and similar sentences with bey, are englished by an s and an apostrophe at the end of the word, as *he is at my Brother's*.

† Englished by *Home*.

Ich habe mich doch an sie versündigt? Beinahe sollte ich verzweifeln an dem Erfolg und an der Sache. Diese Krankheit entspringt aus der unordentlichen Lebensart. Ich weiß nicht was ich aus ihm machen soll. Ich merke aus ihrem Betragen, daß sie mich hassen. Ich sehe aus seinem Briefe. Ich schließe aus seinem Bezeigen. Ich warne euch vor ihm. Ich fürchte mich vor ihm. Haltet es verborgen vor ihm. Ich ziehe den Hut ab vor ihm. Der arme hängt vom Reichen ab, und der Reiche vom armen. Er bekümmert sich um jede Kleinigkeit. Er bemühet sich um die Gunst der großen. Sie hat mich um diese Gefälligkeit. Er hat sein Haus für 10,000 Thaler verkauft, (oder ge kauft). Ihr Verstand geht noch über ihre Schönheit. Sie streiten über Kleinigkeiten. Ich stellte meine Uhr nach der seinigen. Er griff nach seinem Degen. Ich fragte nach deinem Bruder. Er richtet sich in seinem Betragen nach mir. Die Unkosten beliefen sich auf 100 Pfund. Der wilde Ochse tief auf uns zu.

*Uth. Mit den
Beschaffen-
heitswör-
tern.*

Er ist gesund am Verstand. Er ist krank am Leibe. Er ist reich an Vieh. Sie ist arm an Geld. Das Land ist fruchtbar an Getreid. Sie ist stolz auf ihre Schönheit. Er ist gegen alle Menschen freundlich. Obgleich alle Menschen Kinder eines gemeinschaftlichen Stammvaters sind, so sind sie doch in der äußern Würde von einander unterschieden.

Zwentes Kapitel.

Von der Wortfolge oder der Ordnung, wie die Wörter in der Rede auf einander folgen.

Alle diese deine drey schönen Häuser. Der I. Alle Bestimmungswörter des Substantives gehen vor demselben her, und zwar nach dem Grade ihrer Bestimmung.
 traurige vierte Tag nach seinem Tode; oder, das
 ist nun der vierte traurige Tag. Diese große uns
 vor Augen schwebende Gefahr. Jener arme dei-
 ner Hülfe bedürftige Mensch. In einer durch
 Schrift und Geschmac ausgebildeten Sprache.
 Ein gegen einander wohl gesinnter Mensch, ist
 gemeinlich zufrieden und glücklich. Die vor Freude
 trunkene Seele. Die unsern Vätern so kostbare
 Freyheit, u. s. f.

Der Sitten Weichlichkeit. Des Lebens Freude. II. Der Genitiv tritt besonders in der edlern Schreibart öfters im Deutschen als im Englischen gern voran.
 Wir sind des Todes tägliche Beute. Meines Bru-
 ders Haus. Meines Vaters Mantel. Meiner
 Schwester Messer. Unser Wirths Tochter. Eures
 Bruders Frau. Des Himmels höchstes Gesetz
 der Ordnung. Jedes Menschen Wohlfahrt. Alles
 Fleisches Vergänglichkeit. Das liebe Ungefehr
 ist manches Menschen Glückstern.

Er macht dem Krieg ein Ende, welcher so lange III. Kommt der sachliche und persönlliche hinter einem Verbo zusammen, so stehet der Dativ gewöhnlich vor dem Accusativo.
 gewähret hat. Indem der Herbst und der Winter
 unsern Sinnen allmählig die Gegenstände der Er-
 gegungen des Sommers entziehen, und die Seele
 in den öden beschneyten Tagen eine Art Erhö-
 hung von ihren genossenen Vergnügungen schöpft,
 so bereitet sie sich zum neuen Genuße des Früh-
 lings, dessen Freuden ihr desto willkommner sind
 je länger sie dieselben hat entbehren müssen. Der
 Vater, die Mutter, die Kinder und das Gefinde
 machen in einem Hause eine kleine Gesellschaft

aus. Der Himmel gab dem Menschen die Vernunft zu seiner Führerin. Die Lebhaftigkeit unsers Vergnügens, entsiehet aus dem Verlangen, denn ohne Verlangen giebt es in der Welt keinen lebhaftigen Grad des Vergnügens.

IV. Zuweilen erfordert die Deutlichkeit den Accusativ vor dem Dativ.

V. Das Substantiv mit seinem Praeposition steht zuletzt, welches dasselbe am genauesten und schärfsten bestimmt.

Der Sterbende vermachte sein Vermögen fremden Personen. Offenbare deine Geheimnisse niemanden. Sieh diesen Rath einem andern.

Jede Sprache stehet mit der Erkenntniß eines Volks und dessen Art zu denken, in dem genauesten Verhältnisse. Er trat wegen seiner Unschuld mit fröhlichen Gesicht vor das Gericht. Du rechnest ihn ohne Ursache unter die Ungetreuen. Das Glück stehet mit dem Tode in einem grausamen Bündnisse. Der Gefühllose blieb an diesem Tage, auf der schönsten Flur, bey aller Erweckung der zärtlichen Natur, dennoch ohne alle Empfindung.

VI. Alle Bestimmungswörter stehen hinter dem Verbo, nach dem Masse ihrer Bestimmung.

Der Wind zerbrach vor drey Tagen einen Baum. Ich fand in Berlin ein Paar alte bekannte. Der Wind wehet überaus heftig. Der Wind zerbrach vor drey Tagen im Walde einem Baum. Der Wind wehete heute früh bey uns überaus heftig. Ich schickte neulich meinen Bedienten über Land. Sie waren gestern sämmtlich angekleidet.

VII. Hat der Casus Verbi ein Relativum oder Pronomen vor sich, oder ist derselbe ein Pronomen, so stehen sie voran.

VIII. Das Adjectiv, Participium, der Infinitiv und die trennbaren Partic-

Er zerbrach den Baum vor drey Tagen. Ich fand unsern Freund in Berlin. Ich liebte ihn überaus zärtlich. Ich sahe ihn noch diesen Morgen hier ganz Heiter. Ich fand ihn vor dreyen Tagen in Berlin. Er sagte es mir sehr offentlich.

Ich sahe diesen Morgen die schwarze Gewitterwolke schnell über dem Walde daher fahren. Ich befahl ihm zu gehen. Ich befahl ihm diesen Morgen in allem Ernste zu gehen. Ich befahl ihm

diesen Morgen in allem Ernste, mir so gleich aus den Augen zu gehen. Meine Hoffnungen fahren erschrocken auf, und schauen über den schmalen Rand des Lebens hinab. Nicht die rollende Sonne, nein die Tugend hat seinen Geist zur Reife gebracht. Die grössste Last, wird einem Geduldigen leicht. Entdecke deinem Freunde deinen Gram offenherzig. Er ist des Schlafes bedürftig. Ich bin des Schreibens müde. Er schenkte mir den Becher der Trübsal voll ein.

Wir sind gestern überaus herrlich von ihm bewirthet worden. Das Denken kann eben so wenig von unserer Natur getrennet werden, als das Anziehen des Eisens von dem Magnete.

Ich habe ihn gehen lassen. Wir haben ihn kommen sehen. Wie sollte der Peruaner nach dem Gelde begierig seyn können, da er die Vortheile nicht kennet, welche es ihm verschaffen kann.

Ich habe ihm befohlen aus dem Hause zu gehen, oder, Ich habe ihm aus dem Hause zu gehen befohlen, (hat er der Bestimmungswörter mehr, so stehet er der Deutlichkeit wegen hinten.) Ich habe beschlossen diesen Tag auf dem Lande zuzubringen.

Man hat ihm Wein zu trinken gegeben. Ich habe es ihm zu wissen gethan. Er befürchtete erkannt zu werden. Ich wünschte ihn kennen zu lernen. Jetzt schien er ganz im Nachdenken verloren zu seyn.

Froh, daß die Sache so abgelaufen war, und des langen wartens müde, gieng ich schnell nach Hause. Frankreich fürchtete daß Corsika unter eine fremde Seemacht kommen möchte, daher vereinigte es sich mit der Republik, die Ruhe in derselben wieder herzustellen.

len der zusammenge-
setzten Verbo-
rum machen
den Beschluss
der Rede.

IX. Das
Hilfsword
stehet hinter
allen übrigen
Bestimmungswör-
tern.

X. Der be-
stimmende
Infinitiv ste-
het vor dem
Bestimmten.

XI. Der In-
finitiv mit
zu, stehet so
wohl vor als
nach.

Fälle wo sein
Platz unver-
ändertlich ist
vorne auch
hinten.

XII. Ge und
zu gehen
zwischen dem
Verbo und den
trennbaren
Particlen.

XIII. In einer Frage stehen die Pronomina dem Verbo nach, hinter dem Substantive,

Wie viel sind ihrer hier. Was für eins wollet ihr davon. Wie viel sind euer.

Das ist mir eine Freude. Das war dir eine Lust. Du wirst mir einmahl ein feiner Gast werden.

vor den Zahlwörtern.

Er hat derer zu viel. Er hat ihrer so viel als Tage im Jahre sind. Es kamen ihrer vier.

Wem, oder Wessen von dem Substantiv getrennet.

Wessen ist dieser Noth. Wem oder wessen ist die Uhr.

Was von fuer. Was fuer von ein.

Was sind doch für seltsame Begebenheiten? Was belieben sie für Wein zu trinken? Was habt ihr für eine Ursache anzugeben.

XIV. Wenn bey der Versetzung einzelner Wörter ein Wort in die Stelle des Subjectes tritt, so weicht der Nominativ zugleich hinter das Verbum wie bey der fragenden Wortfolge. Man versetzt Wörter von allen Arten.

Den Weibern und Kindern wurde das Leben geschenkt. Eine solche Ruhe genießt die sterbende Unschuld. Rächig sind sie, welche mich hassen. Dein ist alles. Betrübt sollte er seyn. Gesagt ist es leicht. Ihm sollte ich ungehorsam seyn. Je mehr wir das geistige Vergnügen genießen, desto lebhafter wird unser Geschmack daran. Gleichwie der Gefangene, wenn er aus einem finstern Kerker erlöst worden, wie neugeboren von seiner Veränderung entzückt wird; so frohlocket die Seele wenn sie von irdischen Verbindungen befreyt, sich zur Gegend der Vernunft aufschwingt, und unssterbliche Hoffnungen athmet. Hier ist er. Bloß für andere ist dieser Ueberfluß. Nachdem der rohe Naturmensch die Sprache erfunden hatte so konnte er seinen Begriffen und Vorstellungen immer mehr Licht und Klarheit mittheilen. Wenn ich dich sehe, will ich es dir geben.

Zuwellen wird das Subject von dem Verbo getrennet.

Gefällt dem Ehrgeizigen sein Rang wozu er sich erhoben hat, weil er sich geschmeichelt und gefürchtet siehet.

Er war kaum eingeschlummert als ihn ein Geräusch erweckte. Die wesentliche Kraft der Seele, bleibt auch in ihrem ruhigen Zustande einerley, nur das sie mit weniger Stärke wirkt. Dasjenige Leben ist lang, welches den großen Entzweck des Lebens erreicht. Ich weiß nicht warum er es nicht gethan hat. Man fragte mich was das für ein Mann sey. Er war es, dessen Standhaftigkeit dich entzückte. Die Seele denkt über alles nach, was sich ihr mit Klarheit darstellt, ohne sich zu bekümmern von was für Art die Gegenstände sind. Weil ich dich gewarnt habe. Wenn du mir kommen wirst. Ich weiß was ihm am Herzen liegt. Das Kind wird von allen Dingen gerührt, welche sich ihm darstellen.

Als er es abschlug, daß er von hier ausgehe. So bald das Verlangen aufhört, sinkt das Vergnügen zum bloßen Gefallen. Je mehr sich in der Kindheit die Vernunft zu entwickeln anfängt je mehr der Gebrauch der Sprache zunimmt.

Ich sahe ihn diesen ganzen Tag nicht. Ich habe ihn diesen ganzen Tag nicht gesehen. Er war nicht zu Hause. Unererschöpflich in Fragen will das Kind alles wissen, und wird oft unwillig, daß es die Sprache nicht zwingen, und die Worte nicht schnell genug fortreiben kann. Männer müssen nicht wie Kinder sechten. Wir geben ihm nicht mehr als so viel. Wenn er nicht damit zufrieden ist. Ich bin heute in der Kirche nicht gewesen. Sie waren wie ich höre, gestern nicht in der Stadt. Ich sehe sie nicht kommen. Ich habe lange nicht einen so schönen Tag gesehen.

XV. Die Art der Wortfolge, welche man die verbindende zu nennen pflegt wirft das Verbum, bis an das Ende der Rede. Diese Art findet statt nach dem meisten Conjunctionen und nach den Relativen Pronominibus, oder Particlen.

Die trennbare Particlen der zusammengesetzten Zeitwörter schliessen sich wieder unmittelbar an, an dieselben.

XVI. Die Verneinung steht unmittelbar bey den Worte dessen Begriff sie verneinet.

DICTIONARY,

WHICH CONTAINS THE WORDS IN THE PRECEDING GRAMMAR, AS WELL AS ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Observe that the hyphen (:) at the end of a word or syllable denotes that it must be joined to the following letter or syllable.

The letter *w* in () with *ab*, *auf*, &c. shews that these prepositions are prefixed to the verbs or nouns.

m. f. n. mark the gender.

The large and small figures, I, &c. mark the classes and sections of the irregulars.

The mark = prefixed to a syllable, &c. denotes that the preceding word, &c. when joined to that syllable changes its vowel into a diphthong as *gut* = *lich*, for *gütlich*.

When particular cases or prepositions follow nouns adjectives, or verbs, they are put in *Italic*.

A.

Abend, m. evening.

Achten, to regard, (*w. ver.*)

to despise, *ung*, contempt.

Adel: noble, m. nobility, n.

to ennoble.

Affe: m. ape, rei, apishness.

Aller: all, dings, entirely,

lei, all sorts.

Alt: old, er, n. age, thum,

n. antiquity.

Amt, n. office.

An, in, on, at, to.

Anblick, m. view.

Andacht, f. devotion.

Anders: other, = n, to change

(*w. ver.*) to vary, *ung*, change.

- Ankunft, f. arrival.
 Antheil, m. interest, *an, in.*
 Arbeit, f. labour, *en, to labour, an, at, (w. ver:) to manufacture.*
 Aerger, n, to vex, *niss, n. vexation.*
 Argwohn, m. suspicion, *isch, suspicious, en, to suspect.*
 Arm, poor, *an, in.*
 Art, f. species, indisposition, *von, of manner, zu, of.*
 Ast, m. branch.
 Apfel, m. apple, *schale, apple-peal.*
 Auf, to, in, of, for, in, to, at.
 Auge, n. eye, *n-blick, m. a moment, lich, momentary.*
 Aus, of, from, by.

B.

- Backen, I. 2, to bake.
 Ballast, m. ballast.
 Bändig-en, to tame, *ung, f. taming.*
 Barmherzigkeit, f. charity.
 Bau, m. building, *holz, n. timber for building, feld, n. field for building, er, m. husbandman, m, m. tree, schlag, the stroke which a tree receives.*
 Bedacht, considered, *sam, circumspect.*
 Bestreissen, II. 1, to endeavour.
 Begriff, m. idea.
 Begier, f. desire, *ig, greedy.*
 Begeisterung, f. ecstasy.
 Begegn-en, to happen, *ung, f. occurrence.*
 Beißen, II. 1, to bite.
 Beifall, m. approbation.
 Bekanntschaft, f. acquaintance.
 Bemühen, *sich, to endeavour, to aim, um, at.*
 Berg, m. mountain, *ig, mountainous, en, III. 1, to hide, (w. ver:) to conceal, vor einem, from one.*
 Bericht, m. representation.
 Bersten, III. 1, to burst.
 Besitz, m. possession.
 Besser, better, *n, to mend.*
 Beten, to pray, *(w. er:) to obtain by prayers.*
 Betriegen, II. 2, to deceive, *r, m. deceiver.*
 Beute, f. prey.
 Beweg-en, III. 1, to move, *ung, f. motion.*
 Bewirthen, to entertain.
 Bieg-en, II. 2, to bend, to

- infect, *fam*, flexible, *ung*.
 f. inflexion.
 Bieten, II. 2, to bid.
 Bild, n. image, *lich*, figura-
 tive, *en*, to form, *ung*, f.
 formation, (*w. aus:*) to
 derive, (*w. ein:*) *sich*, to
 conceit.
 Billig, just, *feit*, f. justice.
 Bind-en, III. 3, to bind, (*w.*
ver:) to oblige, *lich*, obli-
 gatory, *feit*, f. obligation.
 Bischof, m. bishop, *s-thum*,
 n. bishoprick.
 Bitter, bitter, *feit*, f. bitter-
 ness.
 Blättern, to leaf, (*w. ent:*)
 to strip off its leaves.
 Blitz, m. lightning, *en*, to
 lighten.
 Bleiben, II. 1, to continue.
 Blume, f. flower, *en*,
 to blossom, to bloom.
 Blut, n. blood, *en*, to bleed.
 Bosheit, f. wickedness,
 hast, angry, *en*, f. wicked.
- Börse, f. change.
 Bothe, m. messenger.
 Braten, I. 1, to roast.
 Brauer, f. m. brewer, *ei*, f.
 brewery.
 Brauch, m. use, *bar*, use-
 ful, *feit*, f. usefulness.
 Brechen, III. 1, to break,
 (*w. zer:*) to break to
 pieces, (*w. Rade:*) to
 break on the wheel, (*w.*
ab:) to break off.
 Breit-en, to spread, (*w.*
ver:) to extend, *ung*, f.
 extension.
 Brennen, 1st. div. to burn,
 (*w. aus:*) to burn out, to
 consume.
 Bringen, III. 3, to bring,
 (*w. ver:*) to bring away,
 (*w. an:*) to bring on.
 Brust, f. breast.
 Bube, m. boy, *n-stück*, n. ro-
 guery, *en*, f. boyishness.
 Bund, m. bond, *es-lade*, f.
 ark, *en*, f. alliance.

D.

- Dammen, to dam, (*w. ver:*)
 to condemn.
 Dampfen, to evaporate, (*w.*
aus:) to exhale.
 Darstellen, to present.
 Dauer, f. duration, hast,
 durable.
- Decken, 1st. div. to cover,
 (*w. ver:*) to conceal.
 Denken, to think, *an*, *on*, n.
 thought, (*w. er:*) to
 contrive, (*w. be:*) to con-
 sider, (*w. nach:*) to re-
 flect, *über*, *upon*.

- Desfalls, on that account. Drehen, sich, to turn, *nach*, to.
 Dicht-en, to think, (*w. er:*) Dreschen, II. 3, to thresh.
 to contrive, ung, f. fiction, Dringen, III. 3, to press, to
 (*w. an:*) to impute. penetrate.
 Dien-en, to serve, lich, ser- Dulden, to suffer, (*w. ge:*)
 viceable, st, m. service, sich, to be patient.
 (*w. be:*) to serve, et, m. Dunkel, dark, heit, f. dark-
 servant. ness.
 Dinte, f. ink. Dürfen, 1st div. to dare,
 Dorn-, m. thorn, ig, icht, (*w. be:*) to want, tig, m.
 thorny. want.

E.

- Ehre, f. honour, geizig, am- Eisen, n. iron.
 bitious, har, honourable, Ende, n. end, schaft, f. issue.
 erschänder, slanderer, en, Entbehren, to want.
 to honour, (*w. ver:*) to re- Entbehrlich, superfluous, (*w.*
 vere, ung, f. reverence. un:) necessary.
 Eid, m. oath, lich, on oath. Erben, to inherit, (*w. ent:*)
 Eifer, m. zeal. to disinherit.
 Eigen, peculiar, blich, pro- Erde, f. earth, icht, earth-
 per, thum, n. property, like, apfel, m. potatoe.
 liebe, f. selflove, sinn, m. Ergeß-en, to delight, ung, f.
 caprice, händig, with one's delight.
 own hand. Erlauben, to permit.
 Eilen, to hasten. Ernst-, m. earnestness,
 Ein-, one, ander, one ano- hast, serious, igkeit, f.
 ther, iger, some, some seriousness.
 one, heit, f. unity, zelner, Essen, I. 3, to eat.
 single, mahl, once, sam-, Ewig, eternal, heit, f. eter-
 alone; keit, solitude. nity.
 Eimer, m. barrel.

F.

- Fahren**, I. 2, to ride, (*w. er:*) to experience, ung, f. experience, (*w. auf:*) to start, (*w. an:*) to drive on, (*w. fort:*) to go away.
Fall, m. accident, en, I. 1, to fall, (*w. ent:*) to slip, (*w. auf:*) to fall upon, (*w. aus:*) to fall out.
Falsch, false, *heit*, f. falshood.
Fangen, I. 1, to catch.
Farbe, f. colour.
Faß, n. tun.
Faul, idle, *heit*, f. idleness.
Fechten, II. 3, to fight.
Fehl-en, to fail, *er*, m. fault, *haft*, faulty, (*w. be:*) III. 1, to command.
Feig, faint, *herzig*, faint-hearted.
Feind, m. enemy.
Fern, distance, (*w. ent:*) en, to remove, ung, f. removal.
Fest, firm, *igen*, (*w. be:*) to fasten, ung, f. fastening.
Fesseln, to shackle, (*w. ent:*) to unshackle.
Find-en, III. 3, to find, (*w. er:*) to invent, ung, f. invention.
Finster, dark, *niß*, f. darkness.
Fieber, n. fever, *haft*, feverish.
Folg, m. order, en, to follow.
Forder-n, to demand, (*w. be:*) to advance, to promote, *lich*, beneficial, (*w. er:*) to require, *lich*, requisite, ung, f. exigency, (*w. an:*) to claim.
Flatter-n, to flit, to flutter, *haft*, flitting.
Flehen, to supplicate.
Flechten, II. 3, to plait.
Fliegen, II. 2, to fly.
Fliehen, II. 2, to flee.
Fließen, II. 2, to flow.
Flocke, f. flake.
Flur, f. field.
Frage, f. question, n, to ask, *nach*, *after*.
Fressen, I. 3, to devour, *er*, glutton, *erei*, f. gluttony.
Fremde, m. foreigner.
Freund, m. friend, *lich*, friendly, *gegen*, to, *schaft*, f. friendship.
Freude, f. joy, n-fest, n. festivity.

- Freuen, sich**, to rejoice, *über*, *ar.*
Frey, free.
Frieren, II. 2, to frieze, (*w.* ge:) to congeal.
Frisch, fresh, new.
Froh, glad, **locken**, to exult, *lich*, merry, *gegen*, to.
Frucht, f. fruit, bar, fruitful.
Früh, early, **frücken**, to breakfast, ling, m. spring.
Furcht, f. fear, *vor*, sam, fearful, *en*, to fear, (*w.* be:) to fear.
Fuchs, m. fox, **schwanz**, m. foxes tail, *en*, to fawn.
Fuder, f. cart load.
Führen, to carry, *en*, m. guide, *inn*, f. female guide, (*w.* *ver*:) to mislead, *er*, m. seducer, *isch*, seducing.
Füllen, to fill, (*w.* *er*:) to fill up.
Fürst, m. prince, *inn*, f. princess, *enthum*, n. principality.

Q.

- Qast**, m. guest.
Qanz, whole.
Qebiß, n. bit.
Qeburt, f. birth, *8:tag*, birth-day.
Qehorsam, obedient, *feit*, obedience, (*w.* *un*:) disobedient, or disobedience.
Qebrauch, m. want.
Qeben, I. 3, to give, (*w.* *be*:) to happen, *sich*, to retire, *auf*, to, *helt*, accident, (*w.* *aus*:) to give out, (*w.* *ein*:) to inspire, (*w.* *nach*:) to yield, (*w.* *über*:) to deliver.
Qebuld, f. patience, *ig*, patient.
Qebicht, n. poem.
Qebeien, II. 1, to prosper.
Qefahr, f. danger, *lich*, dangerous.
Qefallen, to please, *dat.* *es* *gefällt mir*, I please.
Qefangener, m. prisoner.
Qegen, against, in comparison of, toward, *stand*, m. object; *d*, f. region, *wärtig*, present, *feit*, presence.
Qegner, m. adversary.
Qehölz, n. wood.
Qehemt, secret, *niff*, n. secrecy.
Qehören, to belong, *ig*, fit.
Qeig, m. avarice.

- Geist, m. spirit, *ig*, spiritu-
al.
Geld, n. money.
Gelehrsam, docile, *keit*, f.
docility.
Gelingen, III. 3, to succeed,
es gelingt, it succeeds.
Selten, III. 1, to cost.
Gemüth, n. mind.
Gemein, common, *schaft*, f.
or *e*, f. community.
Gemälde, n. picture.
Genau, accurate, *ig*, *keit*, f.
accuracy.
Genug, enough, *sam*, suffi-
cient.
Genuß, m. enjoyment.
Genießen, II. 2, to enjoy.
Gerade, straight, *linig*,
straight lined.
Gericht, n. judgment.
Geräusch, n. bustle.
Geringe, small.
Geschenk, n. present.
Geschehen, III. 3, to hap-
pen.
Geschöpf, n. creature.
Geschmack, m. taste.
Gesicht, n. face.
Gefell, m. companion, *schaft*,
f. company.
Gesinde, n. domestics.
Gesund, sound, *an*, *in* heal-
thy, *heit*, f. health.
Geschlecht, n. gender, sex,
race.
Gesetz, u. law.
Getreide, n. corn.
Gewissen, n. conscience,
haft, conscientious.
Gewöhnlich, commonly.
Gewitter, n. storm, *wolke*,
f. stormy cloud.
Gießen, II. 2, to pour.
Glas, n. glass, *artig*, like
glass.
Glaub-en, to believe. *an*, *in*,
haft, credible.
Gleiten, II. 1, to glide, (*w.*
be;) to attend.
Gleich, equal, *en*, II. 1, to
equal, *dat.* (*w.* *ver*;) to
compare.
Glimmen, II. 2, to glimmer.
Glied, n. limb.
Glitsche, f. slide, *n*, to slide.
Glück, n. fortune, *lich*, for-
tunate, (*w.* *un*;) misfor-
tune, or unfortunate.
Gnade, f. mercy, *ig*, mer-
ciful, *en*, to be merciful.
Gnügen, to content, (*w.*
ver;) to please, (*w.* *be*;) *sich*,
to be satisfied.
Grad, m. degree.
Gränzen, to border, *an*, *en*.
Graben, I. 1, to dig, (*w.*
be;) to bury, *niss*, n.
burial.
Graf, m. count, *inn*, f.
countess.
Grammatik, m. Grammar,
isch, grammatical.
Gram, m. grief.

- Grau, grey, sam, cruel, Grubeln, to search, ei, f.
 feit, f. cruelty. searching.
 Greifen, II. 1, to catch, Grün, green, specht, m.
 nach, at. green peak.
 Groß, great, günstig, kind, Gut, good, = lich, amiable.
 muth, f. generosity, ig, generous.

5.

- Haft, f. prison, (w. ver:) imprisonment.
 Haß, m. hatred, = lich, hateful.
 Hals, m. neck, tuch, n. neck-cloth.
 Halt-en, I. 1, to hold, (w. ver:) sich, to be proportionate, = niß, relation, (w. ent:) to refrain from, gen, (w. er:) to preserve, (w. be:) to retain, niß, n. conservatory.
 Hand, f. hand, schuh, m. glove, haben, to handle, eln, to act, ung, f. action, trade.
 Hangen, I. 1, to hang.
 Hart, hard, = ig-feit, or, e, f. hardness.
 Hauen, I. 1, to hew.
 Haupt, n. head.
 Haus, n. house, rath, m. furniture.
 Heben, II. 3, to lift, (w. auf:) to raise.
 Heftig, violent, feit, violence.
 Heim, home, weg, m. return, homeward.
 Helfen, III. 1, to help, (w. ab:) to remove.
 Heil, hail, ig, holy, thum, n. sanctuary.
 Heiter, serene, feit, f. serenity.
 Heissen, II. 1, to bid, (w. ver:) to promise.
 Herab, down.
 Herr, lord, lich, splendid, schen, to rule.
 Hervor, forth, bringen, to produce.
 Herz, n. heart, courage, haft, courageous, og, m. duke, inn, f. duchess.
 Hindern, to hinder, niß, n. hindrance.

- Himmel, m. heaven, *lisch*, heavenly.
 Hiesig, our, of this place.
 Hirt, n. shepherd, *ensich*, m. shepherd's-hook.
 Hoch, high, *zeit*, f. wedding, *muth*, m. pride, *achten*, to esteem.
 Hof, m. court, *lich*, polite, *gegen*, to.
 Hohn, m. scorn, *lachen*, to laugh to scorn.
 Holen, to breathe, (*w. er*:) to revive, *ung*, f. revival, *won*, of.
 Hold, affectionate.
 Hölle, f. hell.
 Hören, to hear, (*w. auf*:) to cease.
 Horn, m. horn, *ung*, February.
 Hüten, *sich*, to guard, *vor*, against.
 Hund, m. dog, *lich*, dog-like.
 Hüllen, to cover, (*w. ent*:) to discover.
 Hülfe, f. assistance.
 Hunger, m. hunger, *snoth*, f. famine.

J.

- Inhalt, f. contents.
 Irdisch, earthly.
 Irren, to err, *thum*, n. error.

J.

- Jagen, to hunt, *d*, f. hunt, (*w. ver*:) to drive away.
 Jahr, year, *lich*, yearly,
 Lohn, salary, *hundert*, n. age.
 Jetzt, now.
 Jenseit, on that side.
 Jugend, f. youth, *lich*, juvenile.

K.

- Kaiser, m. emperor, *inn*, f. empress.
 Kauf, m. sale, *mann*, m. merchant.

- Kenn-en**, 1st. div. to know, (w. be:) to acknowledge, **Ken-niſſ**, n. knowledge.
- Reſer**, m. heretic, ei, f. heresy, iſch, heretical.
- Rirſche**, f. cherry, nbaum, m. cherry-tree.
- Rirche**, f. church, gang, m. going to church.
- Rind**, n. child, heit, f. childhood, lich, childish.
- Rlafter**, m. cord.
- Rlar**, clear, lich, clearly, heit, clearness.
- Rleiden**, to dress, (w. um:) ſich, to dress again, (w. an:) ſich, to dress one-self.
- Rlettern**, to climb.
- Rlingen**, III. 3, to tingle.
- Rlein**, little, ig-ſelt, trifle.
- Rneifen**, II. 1, to pinch.
- Rönig**, m. king, inn, f. queen, lich, kingly.
- Roſten**, pl. expences.
- Rommen**, ir. to come, (w. be:) to receive, to get, (w. nach:) to come after, (w. ver:) to perish, vor, with.
- Rranſ**, sick, an, in.
- Rraft**, strength.
- Rranz**, m. wreath.
- Rrieg**, m. war.
- Rriechen**, II. 2, to creep.
- Rlthn**, bold, lich, boldly.
- Rkünſtig**, future.
- Rurz**, short, en, to shorten, (w. ver:) to shorten.
- Rlummern**, to concern, (w. be:) ſich, to interest one-self, um, for.

L.

- Lager**, n. camp, n, to encamp, (w. be:) to besiege, ung, f. siege.
- Laden**, I. 1, to load.
- Laſſen**, I. 1, to leave, (w. er:) to discharge, (w. unter:) to neglect, (w. veran:) to occasion.
- Lamm**, n. lamb.
- Lan-gen**, to reach, (w. ver:) to want, (w. er:) to obtain, (w. bin:) to hold forth, lich, longer, (w. ver:) to lengthen, sufficient.
- Laſt**, f. burden, er, n. vice, haſt, vicious.
- Lauf**, m. course, en, I. 1, to run, (w. ent:) to escape, (w. be:) ſich, to amount, auf, to, (w. zu:) to run, an, towards.

- Laut, m. sound, rn, to sound, *Sehen*, II. 1, to send;
 (w. um:) m. diphthong. *Seiten*, to guide, (w. ab:)
 Land, n. country, = erci, to derive, ung, derivation
 country. (w. ge:) to conduct.
 Lau, lake. *Lesen*, I. 3, to read.
 Lebhaft, lively, iſſet, f. *Leuchten*, to lighten, (w. er:)
 liveliness. to illumine.
Leben, to live, n. life, *Leit*, m. light.
 tel, provision, (w. ver:) *Liebe*, f. love, dienſt, m. piece
 to spend, (w. bet) to ani- of friendship, n, to love,
 mate. (w. be:) to please.
Legen, to lay, (w. an) to *Lied*, n. ſong.
 deposit, (w. bei) to add, *Liegen*, in, to lie.
 (w. wider:) to comfort. *Lob*, n. praise, preſen, to
Lehren, to teach, ſing, m. extol.
 an apprentice. *Lust*, f. mirth, taſte, m,
Lehnen, to lean. *Lüderlich*, extravagant.
Leiden, II. 1, to ſuffer, (w. *Lügen*, II. 2, to tell lies.
 ver:) to diſguſt, (w. er) to ſuffer.

M.

- Macht*, f. powerful, = ig, ſältig, various, ſelt, f. va-
 powerful. riety.
Machen, to make, aus, of, *Mangel*, m. want, n, to
 (w. ver:) to cloſe, (w. want.
 auf:) to open, (w. zu:) *Maß*, n. measure, = ig, tem-
 to ſhut. perate, ſeit, temperance.
Magnet, m. magnet. *Meiden*, II. 1, to ſhun.
Mahl, n. time, zeit, f. meal, *Melden*, to mention.
 en, to paint, er, m. pain- *Melken*, to milk.
 ter, iſch, picturesque. *Menge*, f. number.
Mann, m. man, haſt, man- *Merken*, to mark, (w. be:)
 ly, ſchaft, f. manhood, ig, to obſerve.

Maß, f. mass, en, I. 3, to measure, (w. ab:) to measure.

Milch, f. milk.

Mitten, middle, ernacht, f. mid-day, tag, m. noon.

Mögen, 1st div. to be willing.

Müde, weary.

Mühe, f. trouble, sam, troublesome.

Müße, f. leisure, ig, idle.

Muster, n. example.

N.

Nachbar, m. neighbour, inn, f. female neighbour.

Nachricht, f. advice, festlung, f. snare.

Nähen, to sow, t, f. seam.

Nahme, m. name.

Nährhaft, nutritive, en, to feed, von, upon.

Natur, f. nature, lich natural.

Neben, on my side, buhler, m. rival, begriff, m. kindred, sentiment.

Neffe, m. nephew.

Neid, m. envy, isch, envious.

Nehmen, to take, (w. ver:) to understand, must, f. reason, (w. zu:) to increase, ung, f. increase, (w. aus:) to except, (w. an:) sich, to apply, (w. be:) to deprive.

Nelke, f. pink.

Noch, yet, however.

Noth, f. need, ig, necessary, en, to compel.

Nuß, m. profit, lich, profitable, an, to.

O.

Ober, upper.

Obst, n. fruit, baum, m. fruit-tree.

Offen, open, herzig, open-hearted, lich, public.

bar, manifest, en, to manifest.

Oheim, m. uncle.

Opfer, m. victim.

Ordentlich, regular, (w. un:) irregular.

P.

Paar, n. pair, few.

Panzerfegen, to reproach.

Pech, n. pitch, schwarz,
pitchblack.

Pein, f. pain, igen, to pain.

Pfand, n. pawn, in, to
take in security.

Pfad, m. path.

Pfau, m. peacock.

Pfeifen, II. 1, to whistle.

Pflegen, to foster, Mutter,
f. foster-mother.Philosoph, m. philosopher,
isch, philosophical.Platz, m. place, en, to crack
to burst.Plaudern, to chatter, hast,
chattering, ei, f. prattle.Prahlen, to boast, r, m. boas-
ter, rei, f. braggadocia.Prallen, to bounce, (w. zu-
rück:) to rebound.

Preisen, II. 1, to praise.

Priester, priest, erthum, n.
priesthood.

Prinz, m. prince.

Prügel-n, to beat, ei, f. beat-
ing.

Q.

Quelle, f. spring, source, n. II. 3, to spring forth.

R.

Rand, m. brink.

Rang, m. rank.

Rath, m. counsel, haus,
senate-house, en, I. 1, to
advise, (w. be:) to give
a portion, (w. er:) to
guess.Raub, m. robbery, en, to
rob, (w. be:) to deprive,
ung, f. deprivation.Rauchen, to smoke, (w.
ver:) to exhale.Rausch, m. inebriation, en,
to inebriate.Recht, right, fertigen, to ex-
culpate.Rechnen, to reckon, (w.
ver:) to misreckon, (w.
aus:) to calculate.Rede, f. discourse, über, up-
on, n, to speak, ner, m.
orator, lich, honest, fei,
f. honesty, (w. be:) to
persuade, (w. ver:) to
speak amiss.

Regel, f. rule, n, to rule.

- Reich, rich, thum, n. riches.
 Reife, f. maturity.
 Reihe, f. row.
 Rein, clean, igen, to cleanse.
 Reissen, II. 1, to tear.
 Reise, f. voyage, Mantel, m. travelling cloak.
 Reiten, II. 1, to ride, er, m. rider, bahn, f. riding-school, (w. be:) to prepare, zu, for, schaft, f. readiness.
 Richten, to judge, sich, to regulate oneself, in etwas nach einem, in something by one, (w. er:) to erect, (w. be:) to inform.
 Ringen, III. 3, to ring.
 Rinnen, III. 2, to flow, (w. ger:) to melt.
 Rock, m. coat.
 Roth, red, e, f. redness.
 Rufen, ir. to call.
 Ruhe, calm, ig, easy.
 Ruhr, f. dysentery, (w. auf:) m. uproar, en, &c. (w. auf:) to stir up.
 Rühren, to move.

S.

- Sache, f. thing, affair.
 Sammet, m. velvet.
 Sammeln, to gather, (w. ver:) to collect, e, lich, jointly.
 Satz, m. sentence, (w. aus:) leprosy, e, ig, leprous.
 Sauffen, ir. to drink hard.
 Schade, m. mischief, e, lich, hurtful.
 Schaf, m. sheep, e, erei, sheepfold, fen, I. 1, to create, (w. ver:) to procure, (w. be:) qualified.
 Schalk, m. wag, heit, wag-gishness.
 Schallen, ir. to sound.
 Schatten, m. shade.
 Schauen, to look, über, upon.
 Schauspiel, n. spectacle.
 Scheiden, to separate, (w. unter:) to distinguish.
 Schein, m. appearance, en, II. 1, to appear, bar, specious.
 Schelten, III. 1, to chide.
 Scheren, II. 3, to shove.
 Scheu, f. shiness, (w. ab:) m. aversion.
 Schick-en, to send, sich, to be suitable, lich, convenient.
 Schieben, II. 2, to shove.
 Schiessen, II. 2, to shoot, nach, at, (w. ver:) to fade.
 Schinden, III. 3, to skin.
 Schlaf, m. sleep, en, I. 2,

- to sleep, (*w. ent.:*) to fall asleep.
- Schlag, m. stroke, *cht*, f. battle, *gen*, I. 2, to beat, to strike, (*w. aus.:*) to bud, (*w. ab.:*) to refuse.
- Schleichen, II. 1, to sneak.
- Schleiffen, II. 1, to grind.
- Schleissen, II. 1, to slit.
- Schließen, II. 2, to conclude, *uß*, m. conclusion, (*w. be.:*) to lock-up, *uß*, m. locking up.
- Schlingen, III. 3, to swallow.
- Schloß, m. castle.
- Schmack, m. taste.
- Schmäblich, ignominious.
- Schmauß, m. feast.
- Schmal, narrow.
- Schmelzen, II. 2, to melt.
- Schmerz, n. pain, *en*, to pain, *haft*, fruitful.
- Schmeiffen, II. 1, to throw.
- Schmücken, to adorn.
- Schneiden, II. 1, to cut, (*w. zu.:*) to cut to pieces.
- Schnell, quickly.
- Schneyen, to snow.
- Schöpfen, to breathe.
- Schreiben, II. 1, to write, *ift*, f. writing, *elbart*, f. style, (*w. unter.:*) to subscribe, (*w. be.:*) to commit to writing, (*w. ver.:*) to write wrong.
- Schreiten, II. 1, to stride.
- Schreien, II. 1, to cry.
- Schreck-en, to frighten, *fich*, horrible, *haft*, easily to be frightened, (*w. er.:*) to be frightened.
- Schritt, m. step.
- Schwarz, black.
- Schwären, II. 1, to suppurate.
- Schweben, to wave.
- Schweigen, II. 1, to be silent, (*w. ver.:*) to conceal.
- Schwer, difficult, *t*, m. sword
- streich, m. stroke of the sword.
- Schwimmen, III. 2, to swim.
- Schwinden, III. 3, to shrink.
- Schwingen, III. 3, to swing, (*w. auf.:*) to soar up.
- Schwören, II. 3, to swear.
- Schuld, f. guilt, *ig*, guilty, (*w. un.:*) innocence, or innocent.
- Sechs, six, *mählig*, six times.
- Seele, f. soul.
- Sehen, I. 3, to see, (*w. aus.:*) to perceive.
- Selt-en, rare, *sam*, strange.
- Setzen, to set, (*w. be.:*) to beset, (*w. er.:*) to compensate, (*w. zusammen.:*) to compound, *ung*, f. composition.
- Sicher, secure, (*w. ver.:*) *n*, to secure.

- Sicht**, f. sight, bar, conspicuous.
- Sieden**, II. 2, to boil.
- Singen**, III. 3, to sing, puls, desk.
- Sinn**, m. sense, signification, en, III. 2, to meditate, (*w. be:*) to recollect, (*w. cr:*) to contrive, (*w. nach:*) to reflect.
- Sinken**, III. 3, to sink.
- Sitzen**, ir. to sit.
- Sonn-e**, f. Sun, tag, Sunday, en: **staub**, m. atom.
- Sondern**, to separate, bar, strange.
- Sorg-e**, care, sam, careful.
- Spazier-en**, to walk, gang, m. walk.
- Speien**, II. 1, to spew.
- Spiel-**, n. play, en, to play, (*w. ver:*) to lose by playing.
- Spinnen**, III. 2, to spin.
- Spiz**, m. point, ig, pointed.
- Sprache**, f. language, (*w. aus:*) pronunciation, ehen, III. 1, to speak, (*w. aus:*) to pronounce, (*w. ent:*) to answer, (*w. ver:*) to promise.
- Springen**, III. 2, to spring, (*w. ent:*) to spring, *aus*, *from*.
- Spriessen**, II. 2, to sprout, (*w. ver:*) to be useful.
- Sprung**, m. leap, (*w. ur:*) origin.
- Stamm**, m. stem, haft, stout.
- Stadt**, f. city, -- *isch*, be longing to a city.
- Staub**, m. dust.
- Stark**, strong, -- *e*, f. strength
- Stand**, m. standing, (*w. zu:*) condition.
- Standhaftig**, steady, feit, f. steadiness.
- Stehen**, ir. to stand, (*w. ge:*) to confess, (*w. ent:*) to arise, *aus*, *from*, (*w. ver:*) to understand, (*w. zu:*) to allow.
- Stehlen**, III. 1, to steal.
- Steigen**, II. 1, to mount.
- Stein**, m. stone, ig, stony.
- Stell-e**, f. place, en, to set, *nach*, *by*, *sich*, to appear.
- Sterb-en**, III. 1, to die, lich, mortal.
- Stieben**, II. 2, to scatter.
- Stiel**, m. handle.
- Stille**, f. quiet.
- Stimm-e**, f. voice, en, to tune, (*w. be:*) to define, ung, definition.
- Stinken**, III. 3, to stink.
- Stolz**, proud, *auf*, *of*.
- Stossen**, to push.
- Strafe**, f. punishment, en, to punish, bar, punishable.
- Streck-en**, to stretch, (*w. er:*) to extend, ung, f. ex-

- tension, (*w. über:*) to overspread.
Streichen, II. 1, to stroke.
Streit, m. quarrel, en, II. 2, to quarrel, to strive, *über*, *about*, *bar*, quarrelsome, *ig*, litigious, *feit*, f. difference.
Stören, to disturb, (*w. zer:*) to destroy.
Strome, m. stream, river. **Stunde**, f. hour.
Sturm, storm, = *isch*, stormy.
Suchen, to seek, (*w. be:*) to visit.
Sund, m. sound, (*w. ge:*) healthy, *heit*, health.
Sünde, f. sin, *er*, m. sinner, *inn*, f. female sinner, *igen*, to sin, (*w. ver:*) to wrong, *an*, *in*.
Süß, sweet.

I.

- Tadel**, m. fault, n, to blame.
Tag, m. day, = *lich*, daily.
Taube, f. pigeon.
Taufen, to baptize.
Taugen, to be good for, *lich*, fit.
Teig, m. dough.
Thal, n. dalé, *er*, m. dollar.
Theil, m. part, *bar*, divisible, *en*, to divide, (*w. zer:*) to disperse.
Thor, m. fool, *heit*, f. folly.
Theuer, dear, *ung*, f. dear-ness.
Thun, to do, *lich*, practicable, *weh*, to pain.
Tisch, m. table, *tuch*, n. table-cloth,
Tod, m. death.
Tragen, I. 2, to carry, *cht*, f. fashion, *gbar*, portable, (*w. ver:*) to lay before, (*w. be:*) to contribute.
Traum, m. dream.
Trauen, to trust, (*w. mis:*) to distrust, *er*, f. mourning, *isch*, melancholy.
Treffen, III. 1, to meet.
Trennen, to separate, *bar*, separable, *ung*, f. separation.
Treten, I. 3, to go.
Trinken, III. 3, to drink, (*w. ver:*) to consume by drinking.
Trübe, f. cloudy.
Treiben, II. 1, to drive, (*w. ver:*) to pass.

U.

Uebel, evil.

Ueber, over, at, about.

Um, about, for, at.

Ungeheuer, m. monster.

Ursache, f. cause.

V.

Verabschieden, to dismiss.

Verderben, III. 1, to destroy.

Vereinigen, to unite, ung, f. union.

Verlieren, II. 2, to lose.

Versaßer, m. author.

Verwirren, II. 2, to confound

Verworfen, abandoned.

Verstand, m. understanding.

Verschieden, various, heit, f. variety.

Vetter, m. cousin.

Vieh, n. cattle.

Viertel, n. quarter, auf, to.

Vor, before, ago, vor zwey

Jahren, two years ago,

sicht, f. caution, nehm,

great, nehmlich, chiefly,

theil, m. advantage, stel-

lung, f. representation.

W.

Waare, f. goods.

Wachsen, I. 2, to grow.

Waffnen, to arm, (w. ent:) to disarm.

Wahl, f. choice.

Wahr, true, heit, truth,

en, to continue, (w. ge:)

to grant.

Wald, n. wood, ung, wood.

Welschenuß, walnut.

Wand, f. wall.

Wärmen, to warm, (w. er:) to heat.

Waschen, I. 1, to wash.

Weichen, II. 2, to soften.

Weiden, to entertain.

Wein, m. wine.

Weisen, II. 2, to shew, (w.

- er:) to demonstrate, lich, demonstrable.
 Wechsel, m. change, n, to change.
 Welt, f. world, lauf, course of the world.
 Werben, III. 1, to enrol.
 Werfen, III. 1, to throw, (w. um:) to overthrow, (w. vor:) to reproach.
 Wichtig, important, feit, f. importance.
 Wickel-n, to wind up, (w. ent:) to unfold, ung, unfolding.
 Widder, m. ram.
 Wider, against, rüßlich, to be recanted, sinn, m. nonsense, ig, nonsensical.
 Wiegen, II. 2, to weigh.
- Wiederhohlen, to repeat.
 Winden, III. 2, to wind.
 Wirken, to effect.
 Wissen, 1st div. to know, schaft, knowledge.
 Wig, m. wit, eln, to.
 Wohnen, to dwell, (w. ein:) to inhabit.
 Wort, n. word, folge, f. order of words.
 Wund, m. wound, Arzt, m. surgeon, er, m. wonder, bar, wonderful, sich, to wonder, über, at, (w. be:) to admire, ung, f. admiration.
 Würde, f. dignity, ig, worthy, en, to deign.
 Wurzel, f.

3.

- Zahl, f. number, reich, numerous, en, to tell, (w. be:) to pay, ung, f. payment.
 Zahn, m. tooth, schmerz, m. tooth-ache.
 Zank, m. quarrel, zisch, quarrelsome.
 Zärtlich, tender.
 Zeichnen, to draw, (w. be:) to mark.
- Zeigen, to show, (w. be:) to behave, r, m. hand on a watch or clock.
 Zeile, f. time.
 Zentner, m. hundred weight.
 Ziehen, II, 2, to draw, (w. er:) to educate, ung, f. education, (w. vor:) to prefer, vor, to, (w. be:) to refer, ung, f. reference, auf, to.

- Zieren*, to adorn, *de, f.* or. *Zu*, to, at, for, weilen, sometimes.
Zücken, to move, (*w. ent:*) to ravish. *Zweifeln*, to doubt, *an, of*, (*w. ver:*) to despair, *an, of*.
Zürnen, to be angry, (*w. er:*) to provoke. *Zweck*, *m.* aim, end.
Zünden, to light, (*w. ent:*) to set on fire.

FINIS.

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